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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 41

Section 1

May 17, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The New York Times to-day says: "Steps taken yesterday by the Longworth-Tilson forces in the House are designed to scuttle the export debenture amendment of the Senate farm relief bill...The Republican members of the rules committee, after consultation with Speaker Longworth and Representative Tilson, the party floor leader, agreed upon the terms of a special rule under which the Senate farm bill will be sent to conference. There, it is believed, a deadlock will ensue..." The first real expression of House sentiment on the export debenture plan will come with a vote on the proposed rule, introduced yesterday and to be formally reported at noon to-day. The vote will be indirect, as it will be on the 'previous question,' or adoption of the rule, but House leaders believe it will be a fair test of strength. The rule states that 'in the opinion of the House, there is a question' whether the Senate debenture amendment to the farm bill 'contravenes' the first clause of Article 1 of the Constitution, 'and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the House.' In order to speed the passage of the farm bill, the resolution sets forth, the House is willing to waive this point, but only with the 'distinct understanding' that this action shall not be construed as a precedent...."

SQUIER ON RADIO-CABLE COMBINATION

Major Gen. George O. Squier, former chief of the Army Signal Corps, told the Senate committee on interstate commerce yesterday that there should be a combination of radio and cable companies in the United States to compete with similar combinations in Europe, principally in Great Britain. "Such a combination," General Squier said, "would either have to be government-owned or certainly government-controlled." If such a combination is not allowed by the Government, he said, "our foreign business will be seriously handicapped." (Press, May 17.)

FLOOD PROTECTION RIGHTS

A White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., dispatch to-day reports that the following resolution presented by the municipal securities committee before the meeting of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America was yesterday adopted by the board: "Resolved: That the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America approves of the intention of the municipal securities committee to take appropriate action to protect the rights of existing bondholders of districts embracing the lands within the flood-ways to be established under the present or any future Mississippi River flood-control plans; and the board of governors hereby records its objections to any procedure whereby the Government may purchase or condemn such flowage rights or levy rights of way without giving full compensation to such bondholders for the injury thereby done to the lands forming part of their present security."

Section 2

American Investments "How widely the average citizen has become a shareholder in the country's big business is shown in a report May 15 by a committee of economic experts, of which President Hoover was chairman, which estimates the number of stock owners in business enterprises at over 17,000,000. The number was only 2,000,000 immediately after the war. The report comments also on the widespread investment by the average citizen of his savings in the stock market... The committee also made the interesting finding that leisure created by increased economic efficiency is a corner stone of prosperity, furnishing a ready market for goods and has been capitalized by the business man, who panders to it and develops it, thus creating capital and employment. This 'leisure industry'--radio, motion pictures, theaters, fine arts, travel, books, magazines, automobile and tourist trade--has given employment to many thrown out of work by displacement of men with machines, one of the disturbing developments of recent years. The report, a study of recent economic changes, is made by a committee of sixteen experts, of which President Hoover was chairman and which he appointed as Secretary of Commerce. It is an outgrowth of the 1921 unemployment conference of which Mr. Hoover was chairman." (Press, May 16.)

Canadians An Ottawa dispatch May 16 says: "Urging an upward revision of tariff on flax straw and broken flax straw or tow, used for upholstering purposes, J. G. Anderson, Clinton flax growers' representative, appeared before the Tariff Advisory Board May 15. His application was on behalf of the Ontario Flax Growers' Association of Blythe, Ont. 'Canadian growers of flax can sell their straw as well as their seed, and we ship all across Canada,' Mr. Anderson said....Mr. Anderson stated that the United States farmers shut out, through their representation at Washington, the Canadian flax growers from United States markets, whereas Canada had an open door to all flax straw imports...."

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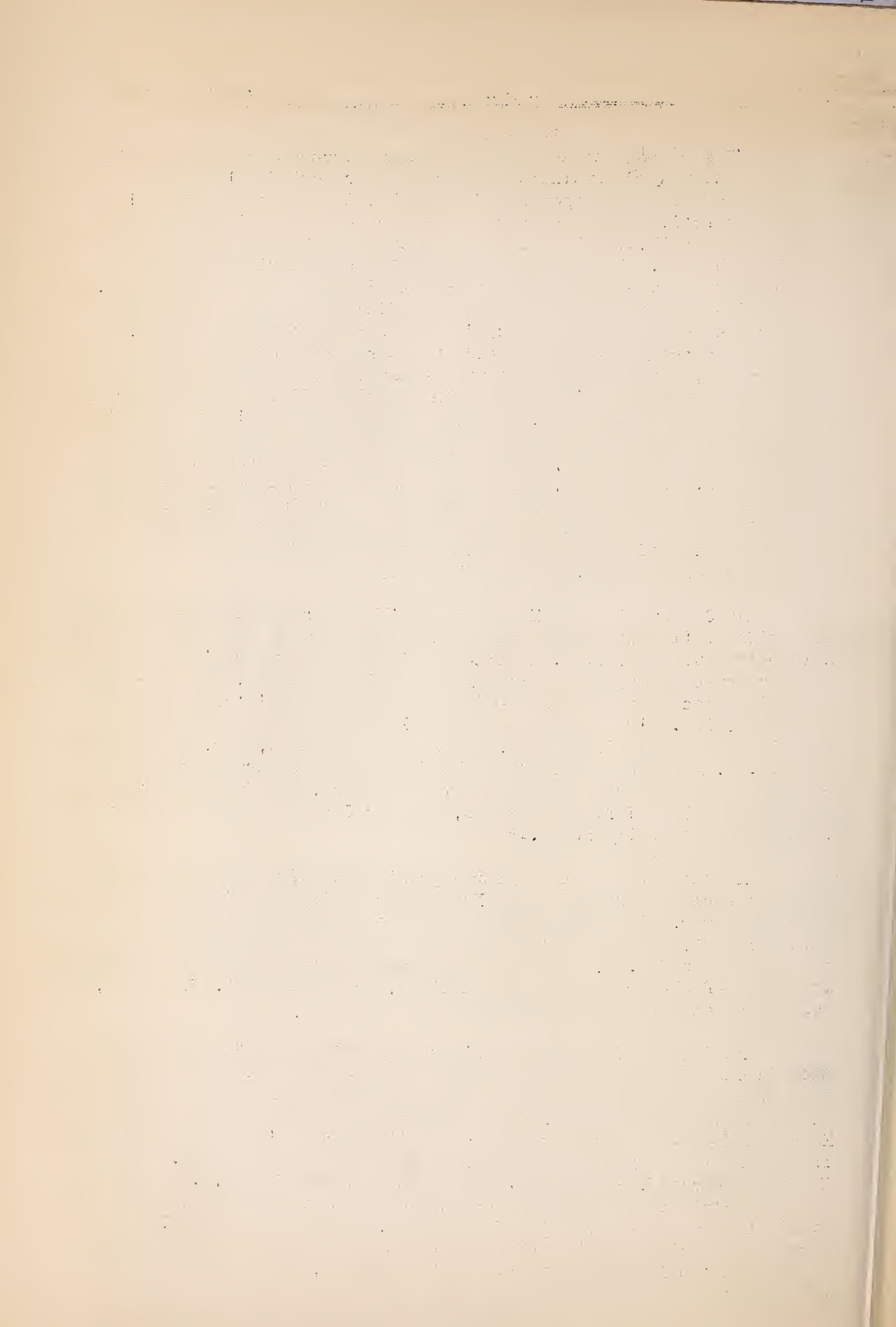
Duty

Electricity At the close of last year approximately 500 farms on the on Nevada Newlands reclamation project in Nevada were being supplied with electric power. To furnish this service the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, which took over the operation and maintenance of the project on Jan. 1, 1927, has built and acquired and is operating 175 miles of electric transmission lines, according to A. W. Walker, superintendent of the project.

Farms

Flax Seed An item in The New York Times of May 16 says: "New York City is one of the chief consuming markets for flaxseed, according to a statement of costs of production of domestic and foreign flaxseed prepared by the Tariff Commission and made public at the White House on May 15 in connection with President Hoover's proclamation increasing the duty on flaxseed from 40 to 56 cents a bushel. ~~THE DOMESTIC COST OF FLAXSEED IN NEW YORK WAS \$27~~ ...The domestic costs exceeded the Argentine costs delivered in New York by 51 cents a bushel and at Buffalo by 31.3 cents a bushel. The cost of production in the United States exceeded the cost of production in the Argentine by 56.1 cents a bushel, the commission reported."

Costs



Food Color
Value

Dr. Morris Fishbein, in his review of "The Month in Medical Science" in Scientific American for June, says: "...The investigators in physiologic chemistry have been studying the coloring matter of foods with a view to finding out if these have any other usefulness in the body than the esthetic one. In addition to the green chlorophyll of plants, the leaves contain two pigments, xanthophyll and carotin, which form yellow solutions. These pigments are found also in corn, carrots, and sweet potatoes. They are practically always found together but in varying percentages. Their occurrence in the yellow of the egg, or in milk, is dependent on the food that the chicken and the cow may eat. Drs. F. P. Underhill and L. B. Mendel of the department of physiologic chemistry in Yale University recently conducted experiments in which dogs were fed a diet from which carotin was absent. These dogs developed symptoms of malnutrition which disappeared when the animals were fed as little as five milligrams daily of crystallized carotin. Here is a problem of great interest to the scientist on which as yet but little research has been done. So varied and complicated are the constituents of our diet and so new is the science of dietetics that only a small beginning has as yet been made in securing the vast amount of information that must be available through research into dietetic problems."

Mass Pro-
duction

A. Lincoln Filene, prominent Boston merchant, writes on mass production under the title "The Fallacy of an Industrial Panacea" in The Atlantic Monthly for May. He says in part: "Among the new things business is doing, mass production has created probably the greatest popular interest. Many have hailed it as the economic messiah, which, by reducing the price of goods and at the same time raising wages, is to redeem the world from poverty. Others have asserted that it will spread throughout the industrial world, enslaving man to the machine and so imposing a spiritual poverty more serious than material want...Sufficient it is in itself that already, in the few brief years that mass production has been a major economic factor, it has encountered weighty economic obstacles to its progress: the competition which its own success engendered, important developments in the distribution system, limitations to the efficiency of centralization, and, most recently, the consumer demand for style and the motive of purchase for prestige rather than economy. Clear it is--and the realization of this is of great importance to business leaders--that mass production is not destined, as was once expected, to be undisputed sovereign of American industrial life. Mass production could have saved itself, and those dependent on it for a living, much money if it had tried to visualize the obstacles which have inevitably risen against it. If it is to move forward successfully in the future, it will do so only at the cost of careful study of economic and social problems which it is creating and which it must solve. American business must be on guard against the effects of a superabundance of energy and overconfidence natural to youth and young nations. These qualities have enabled us to perform industrial miracles. They have also allowed us to rush into vast economic experiments with little or no attempt to foresee difficulties and danger..."



Prices

A small decline in the general level of wholesale prices from March to April is shown by information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number stands at 96.8 for April compared with 97.5 for March, a decrease of approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. Compared with April, 1928, with an index number of 97.4, a decrease of a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent is shown. Based on these figures, the purchasing power of the dollar in April, 1929, was 103.3 compared with 100.0 in the year 1926. Farm products averaged 2 per cent lower than in the preceding month, due to pronounced price decreases for all grains, cotton, eggs, and wool. Beef cattle, hogs, and sheep and lambs, on the other hand, were higher than in March. Among foods there were decreases for butter and flour, and increases for fresh and cured meats. The group as a whole declined nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent in price. Hides and skins again advanced slightly, while leather again declined, resulting in a small net decrease for the group of hides and leather products. Boots and shoes showed no change in the price level, but quotations on leather harness and suit cases were somewhat reduced. In the group of textile products there were slight price reductions among cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products, the group as a whole showing a decline of over $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. Declining prices of anthracite and bituminous coal and Connellsville coke were offset by advances in gasoline and kerosene, the price level for the fuel and lighting group remaining unchanged. Iron and steel products advanced in price, while decreases were recorded for copper, lead, and tin, no change being shown in the price level for the group of metals and metal products as a whole. Price declines for lumber and certain paint materials caused a net decrease in the group of building materials. Small declines were likewise shown for the groups of chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, while housefurnishing goods increased slightly. Prices of raw materials and semimanufactured articles averaged lower than in March, while finished products were somewhat higher. Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for March and April was collected, increases were shown in 88 instances and decreases in 183 instances. In 279 instances no change in price was reported.

Wheat
Pool

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for May 9 says: "The pooling movement is not dead yet. Wheat growers of Nebraska and Wyoming recently organized a pool under the name of Midwest Market Association to represent 13,000 producers, with the hope that the organization can tie in with the farm legislation program enacted by Congress. Lessons from past experience are causing the Midwest association to 'build from the bottom up instead of from the top down,' according to J. W. Brinton, a director of the Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association. The Northwest has learned a similar lesson and is in better position to operate a wheat pool successfully as a result of its past experience. It seems certain that big co-operative developments lie ahead under the stimulus of new legislation being drafted."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 16--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75-\$12.25; heifers (850 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$14.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-\$13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15-\$10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.65; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$13-\$13.85; feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25-\$16.75.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes closed at \$4.25-\$6 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern markets. Florida Spaulding Rose \$5.75-\$7 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.50 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly \$3.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.40-\$1.90 per standard crate in consuming centers; few sales at \$1.10 f.o.b. Laredo. Virginia pointed type cabbage brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per barrel crate in the East. Mississippi pointed type \$2-\$3 per barrel crate in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, sold at \$440 to \$700 bulk per car in city markets; \$250-\$450 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 17 points to 18.27¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 20.81¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 19.50¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 12 points to 18.87¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 9 points to 18.68¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 red winter at Kansas City \$1.09-\$1.11. No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) at Kansas City \$1.04-\$1.08. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Chicago 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-88¢; Minneapolis 79¢-80¢; Kansas City 80¢-81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 84¢-86¢; Kansas City 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-48¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 42

Section 1

May 18, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The press to-day reports: "By the overwhelming vote of 249 to 119, the House yesterday placed the brand of defeat on the debenture scheme of the farm relief bill, at least as far as the present Haugen farm board is concerned. The vote was on adoption of a resolution sending the bill, passed last week by the Senate with the debenture plan in it, to a conference between the two Houses....Although the vote was not on the debenture itself, it was interpreted as showing division in the House on the plan. It is possible that had the roll call been squarely on the debenture plan its supporters might have obtained a few more votes, but not a sufficient number, it is thought, to make any appreciable difference...."

DALE RETIREMENT BILL

The press to-day says: "The Dale retirement bill was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday, and the indications are that the Brookhart salary bill soon will follow it. The Dale bill, which would liberalize the civil service retirement law, was favorably reported by unanimous vote of the members of the Senate civil service committee. It was the third time that the committee had approved the measure. (Press, May 18.)"

LIVESTOCK RATE RAISE

A revision of railroad freight rates on livestock in western territory making general but slight increases, was recommended yesterday to the Interstate Commerce Commission. C. E. Styles and A. S. Parker, commission examiners, after a preliminary study, suggested a series of mileage scales in western territory to govern the making of new rates, and indicated that the scales would increase railroad earnings. The commission assigned the report for oral argument at Washington on July 10. "Livestock in much of the western district is not at present bearing its fair share of the transportation burden of its new scales," the report said. "Under the rate levels herein recommended it will do no more than meet these minimum requirements. Taken as rate levels, we believe the scales recommended will be fair both to shippers and carriers." (Press, May 18.)

PAN-AMERICAN AIRLINE

A New York dispatch to-day reports that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, as chairman of the technical committee of Pan-American Airways, which blazed mail-and-passenger routes from Miami to Panama and Brownsville to Mexico City, yesterday approved an eighty-hour mail and passenger airplane service between the United States and Buenos Aires. The officials of the Pan-American system announced that the service would be made available for mail and express by November 1.

Section 2

Economic
Changes

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 17 says: "At the beginning of the report of the committee on recent economic changes it is truly and usefully said that 'Acceleration rather than structural change is the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments. Gradually the fact emerged during the course of this survey that the distinctive character of the years from 1922 to 1929 owes less to fundamental change than to intensified activity.' That is an excellent keynote description of an advance over seven amazing years. Allowing for enormous development in the use of machinery to replace both skilled and unskilled labor, the essence of growth has been acceleration rather than mere change. Only the most impractical and restless mind would defend change for change's sake. Indeed in another part of the report it is said that economic transformation (as, for instance, replacement) is not so much change as readjustment...One of the most satisfactory features of this survey is the greater flexibility shown all round even in the more conservative departments of production, like farming. The countries of Europe complain that their labor is not sufficiently mobile; it was said in Parliament the other day that in spite of unemployment and serious distress it was extraordinarily difficult to induce the English and Scottish miners to learn new trades. At least we can congratulate ourselves that our workers are more adaptable, and even much more adaptable. In this seven-year period where there has been an unprecedented displacement of workers by new machinery and new processes, there has been surprisingly little unemployment. There has been temporary inconvenience where the worker has been out of employment for such time as he could learn to adapt himself to other work. But the development of new manufactures as, to take only one instance, everything that goes with radio, has obviously taken up the slack successfully. Conditions in this respect can never be perfect but it is not rash to assume that they are steadily improving..."

Food
Prices

The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows for April 15, 1929, a decrease of a little less than 1 per cent since March 15, 1929; a decrease of about one-third of 1 per cent since April 15, 1928; and an increase of approximately 55 per cent since April 15, 1913. The index number (1913 = 100.0) was 152.1 in April, 1928; 153.0 in March, 1929; and 151.6 in April, 1929. During the month from March 15, 1929, to April 15, 1929, 14 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 13 per cent; cabbage, 9 per cent; butter, 4 per cent; evaporated milk, 3 per cent; onions and sugar, 2 per cent; fresh milk, rice, canned corn, raisins, and bananas, 1 per cent; and oleomargarine, cheese, and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Fourteen articles increased; pork chops, 6 per cent; round steak, hens, and oranges, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, rib roast, chuck roast, and lamb, 2 per cent; and plate beef, sliced bacon, sliced ham, lard, navy beans, and canned tomatoes, 1 per cent. The

following 14 articles showed no change in the month: Canned red salmon, vegetable lard substitute, bread, flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, corn flakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, potatoes, baked beans, canned peas, coffee, and prunes. During the month from March 15, 1929, to April 15, 1929, there was a decrease in the average cost of food in 47 of the 51 cities.

Government
Reorgan-
ization

First steps in the direction of Government reorganization have been taken by President Hoover in the creation of a special commission to survey the Veterans Bureau, Pension Bureau and other agencies dealing with Government relations with former service men. Col. Campbell B. Hodges, military aid to the Chief Executive, already has begun a preliminary study of the situation and he is to be assisted by Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, and a representative of the Interior Department, under which the Pension Bureau is administered. (A.P., May 16.)

Milk
Purity in
Queens-
land

The Medical Officer (London) for April 27 says: "In the annual report (1928) compiled by Dr. John Coffey, the Acting Commissioner of Public Health for Queensland, there is an interesting paragraph giving the details of a series of investigations on the bacterial content of milk, the main points of which are included in this note. Some 250 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis at various points in the course of the journey from cow to consumer, with a view to ascertaining where contamination chiefly occurred. It is gratifying to observe that the dairy farms stood the test remarkably well, for no less than 90 per cent of the samples taken there, immediately after milking, attained the standard set in the Queensland Food and Drug Regulations, 1928. Of the samples taken at central depots and railway stations, 65.6 reached pass standard, which is considered 'only fair and could be greatly improved on.' At first, it was thought that long transit might be responsible for this result, but a tabular statement relating bacterial count to distance traveled showed that this conjecture could not be supported. Personal visits were paid to the dairy farms for the purpose of stimulating an active interest in clean milk, with very satisfactory results. One point which is very often overlooked in producing clean milk is that the first few jets from the teat contain an excessive number of bacteria, and should therefore be rejected. To convince the farmers that this was so, single jet samples were taken at four dairy farms, and the bacterial content of each determined. The results were highly instructive. The first jet in all cases gave a very high count, but after three jets had been drawn off, the count settled down to a figure of less than 3,000 per cc., although the first jet samples gave figures ranging from 10 to 40 times that number. The effect of straining through absorbent wads was also investigated, when it was found that after three strainings through the same wad, the count was nearly double that when only one straining took place. It would appear, therefore, that bacteria are washed through a used wad, and as it is not usually the custom to insert a fresh wad for each successive batch of milk, the importance of this point in clean milk production requires to be emphasized. As a result of the bacteriologists' findings, it has been decided to raise the bacterial standard in the regulations for milk

during the winter months, from not more than 1,000,000 micro-organism per cubic centimeter to half that number, and the same has been duly gazetted..."

Violet
Rays and
Fabrics

Alpha Latzke writes of "Penetration of Ultra-Violet Rays Through Fabrics," in The American Journal of Hygiene for May. The experiments described were carried out by the department of clothing and textiles of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The author says: "Little work has been done with fabrics used as filters for ultra-violet rays. Therefore a series of experiments was designed to determine the protective action of certain black and white fabrics for bacteria when light rays are allowed to penetrate the fabrics, and when the rays exerted their action on fabrics inoculated with bacteria. A comparison was made between cotton, linen, wool, and silk materials as far as the nature of the fiber and its coloring influenced germicidal action of light." After describing the experiments in detail, the author summarizes the results as follows: "1. Bacteria are held in a fabric by some physical force which makes difficult the removal of a large per cent of those placed on the material by the mechanical process of washing. 2. A ten minute exposure to ultra-violet rays is more effective in its germicidal action to organisms on white cotton, linen and silk fabric than to those on wool having a similar per cent interspace. 3. Ultra-violet light is less effective in its germicidal action to organisms exposed on black than on white material, but more tests should be made before conclusions as to the relation between fabrics may be drawn. 4. When the fabric is used merely as a screen for light rays and the time of exposure is uniform, black offers more protection for bacteria than white material of similar interspace. Light seems to be more effective in destroying bacteria through silk and linen materials than through those of cotton and wool as determined by the method of experiment. 5. When the length of time of exposure varied according to ratios established with sensitized paper and the bacteria screened by black fabrics were given three times as long irradiation as those screened by the white, light through the black fabrics was more effective as a germicide than through white material. This tends to establish the fact that the size of interspace is of greater importance in transmitting ultra-violet rays of germicidal power than is the color of the fabric."

Vitamin
Excess

"You may get too much of a good thing, even vitamin D, it appears from studies reported to the American Chemical Society meeting by R. F. Light, Glennard Miller and Dr. C. N. Frey. Loss of weight and halted growth result from too much of this vitamin, smaller amounts of which are essential to the formation of bones and teeth. Using white rats as subjects, these investigators found that moderate overdosage of ergosterol, potent source of vitamin D, when given for short periods of time had no effect on the growth of the rats. Massive overdosage, as much as 100,000 times the curative dosage per day, caused the animals to stop growing and they lost weight. They ate less and the amount of calcium and phosphorus in their blood increased when these massive doses were given daily." (Science News-Letter, May 18.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 17--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75-\$12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-\$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$14.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-\$13.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.25-\$10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.65; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.75-\$13.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25-\$16.75.

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Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22¢; Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 18.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 20.55¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 19.43¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 3 points to 18.83¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced 8 points to 18.85¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at Chicago \$1.19; Kansas City \$1.08-\$1.10. No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) at Kansas City \$1.02-\$1.07. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Kansas City 99¢-\$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 78¢-79¢; Kansas City 79¢-80¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 88¢-89¢; Minneapolis 82¢-84¢; Kansas City 86¢-87¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-47¢; Minneapolis 41 7/8¢-43 7/8¢; Kansas City 45¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 43

Section 1

May 20, 1929.

IN CONGRESS

The Associated Press to-day says: "Once the Senate passes the census-reapportionment bill, which is the order of business for to-day, little time is expected to be required for its adoption in the House. Enactment of this legislation will dispose of two of the five legislative recommendations submitted to the extra session by the President. Farm relief will make it three of the five. Tariff is the fourth, and that will be taken up by the Senate after the prospective vacation. Suspension of the national origins quota basis for immigration is the fifth Hoover proposal. A decisive vote on that is expected as soon as census and reapportionment are out of the way in the Senate..."

FLOOD RELIEF PLAN

The Associated Press to-day reports that the plan for Mississippi River flood control advocated by Maj. Gen. Jadwin and approved by the Mississippi River board was assailed on Saturday by Senator Hawes of Missouri as economically false and meaning a spoliation of private property owners along the river.

TAX RECEIPTS

Taxes received by the Internal Revenue Bureau for the first ten months of the fiscal year ended April 30 totaled \$2,233,660,012, as compared with \$2,169,926,994, an increase of \$63,733,017. Income taxes accounted for the increase, being \$1,735,582,741, as against \$1,662,128,147, a gain of \$73,454,594, while miscellaneous taxes at \$498,077,270, as compared with \$507,798,847, showed a decrease of \$9,721,576. The heavy increase in income taxes was found chiefly in returns filed by individuals, and Treasury officials have explained that this was due principally to taxes paid on profits taken out of the stock market. (Press, May 19.)

BANK RE- DUCTION.

Among the significant financial trends has been the decline in the number of commercial banks in the last seven years, according to a survey, dealing with money and credit and their effect on business, prepared by Professor O. M. W. Sprague and W. Randolph Burgess for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, which made public its report on May 15, according to The New York Times to-day. The committee, of which President Hoover is chairman, was a continuance of the President's unemployment conference of 1921-22. The peak total of banks was reached in 1921, according to the survey, when there were about 30,000 institutions in the country. Since that time there has been a continuing reversal of the tendency to increase and a reduction of about 4,000 in the number of commercial banks.

Section 2

Agriculture
and Busi-
ness

Theodore M. Knappen, writing on "Farm Relief Versus Business Relief" in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 18, says: "There is no doubt that brains and money can improve farm marketing in any one year, but whether any amount of them can suffice through a series of years against increased production incited by prosperity is another question. Every proponent of agricultural relief concedes that the danger of any plan to offset overproduction is to stimulate overproduction in the future. This is particularly true of the export debenture plan, for it offers a definite premium for increased production. In the end the Federal Farm Board and the ambitious enterprise it will manage will succeed or fail in the field of crop control rather than in that of market manipulation. The problem is largely one of adjusting the output of American farms to the capacity of the American market. The farmers have or will have (with the enactment of tariff revision) ample protection against competitive imports. If they can be so managed that they will not blindly produce more than the home market can comfortably consume they will be happy and prosperous behind the bulwarks of Federal financing and governmentally conferred sales monopoly privileges. Can they be managed, even by Uncle Sam in his most paternalistic and lavish mood? There are more than 6,000,000 farmers, running as many rural businesses. To merge them into the farm trusts the Government authorizes and advocates is a job for supermen....However, the stage is now set for the rehabilitation of American agriculture if governmental assistance and authority, short of compulsion, can do the job. The rest of the American economic world can easily stand some reduction of its share of the national income in order to give the farmers more. And if farm relief succeed the total of the amount to be shared will be increased, through enhanced freedom and facility of exchange between country and city, signifying a larger volume of business and a higher standard of consumption for at least 30,000,000 people."

Dairy
Industry
In New
England

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 18 says: "Agriculture in New England to a large extent is based on its herds, studs and flocks. Our herds and flocks have been seriously depleted in recent years but again show promise of a return to strength. Our dairy herds are New England's pride and rank among the best in the Nation. Here the Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds have exerted a leadership unquestioned. We are honored in having within our borders the parent organizations of the Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire breeds. Our great breeding plants have furnished seed stock to every corner of the globe. During this spring several great dairy herds have or will pass under the hammer, herds which have made indelible names in American livestock history. A few weeks ago Killingly Jersey herd developed by the late Colonel Wm. Gaston was dispersed. Here many notable champions of the breed were developed. During the next few weeks the famous Dutchland Farm Holstein herd of Brockton, Mass., will pass out in a blaze of triumph. Dutchland is a household name wherever Holsteins are known. This month the famous Lynbrook Guernsey herd of Southboro, Mass., bids it adieu.

We regret the passing of these great herds and voice our appreciation of what their owners accomplished in the realms of animal breeding. Their triumphs have been many and New England and the Nation is richer for their great accomplishments. Old establishments after years of labor pass on but new breeders arise to carry on the torch of livestock improvement."

Farm
Acreage
Expansion

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for May 14 says: "Politicians, called upon to defend indefensible raids upon the public treasury, adopt an alarmist attitude in their effort to divert attention from certain well established figures and facts. ~~TAKING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FROM THE TREASURY AND MILLIONS OF THE FUNDS OF THE TAXPAYERS FOR THE EXPANSION OF RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION AREAS.~~ One day they cry for a greater acreage and the next day all their energies are devoted to a clamor for aid to the farmers because of overproduction. In the face of this situation, it is not surprising that many fail to be impressed by their arguments. ~~Denying their vote for such projects.~~ These agitators say that the Nation will sorely need this additional foodstuff in the years to come. They almost picture a Nation of starving people in the next score of years or so. The United States Department of Agriculture has prepared figures on this subject and deducts from them the conclusion that our acreage is sufficient to supply our needs for many years to come. Nearly all the increase that will be necessary in the next 10 years can be obtained by cultivating the crop land that is now idle on farms. After 1940, the Department of Agriculture believes, the country will still have available some 500,000,000 acres of potential cultivatable land, an area greater than the total cultivated land at present. These figures indicate the necessity for caution in the expansion of farm acreage. We have a surplus production capacity now and through more efficient methods this production is increasing regularly even though the acreage remains constant. Though it is nice to know from a national viewpoint that we can produce more foodstuffs than we need, it is not good medicine for the farmers' income. Cessation of the expansion of irrigation and reclamation projects, the utilization of marginal lands for other purposes and similar methods of restricting the acreage are common sense requisites of any real solution of the farm problem."

Grape
Grading
In Penn-
sylvania

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for May 18 says: "The first Pennsylvania law making it compulsory to designate the grade of an agricultural product was secured by Pennsylvania grape growers when Governor Fisher signed the bill which will require the marking of all closed packages of grapes in conformity with the United States grape grades. The bill further provides that grapes not conforming to the United States Standards, which have been adopted as the official grades for use in Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Markets, may be stamped on the covers of the packages as 'Unclassified.' The similar bill passed by the Legislature of New York State prior to the 1928 grape season and the usually successful operation of the law in New York during the grape season last fall prompted the grape growers in Pennsylvania to secure similar legislation to aid in the marketing of future crops grown in this Commonwealth."



Marketing

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 18 says: "The continued decline in the price of wheat, as a new crop of prospective large yield approaches maturity, on top of a carry-over of the old crop somewhat above normal, is typical of a market condition that will persist so long as producers exercise no control of the marketing of their grain beyond the local elevator. Naturally a large prospective crop and a considerable supply of last year's wheat still on hand are bound to influence the market downward, but under present conditions growers are helpless to exert any effective counteracting influence, such as orderly marketing or adjusting the supply to demand, which would prevent temporary conditions from affecting the market so severely. Is there any industry except that of agriculture wherein prices for its products are established entirely by those outside the industry and influenced so adversely by prospective production, whether or not it actually materializes? Is there any other industry where a small surplus above the normal consumption at any one time is reflected immediately in a lower price for the product? Is it usually possible for a farmer to buy tractors, combines, automobiles, electric light plants, pianos, and what-not, any cheaper in January than in July? So long as farmers permit such a ridiculous situation within their own industry the prices for their products will never be satisfactory. Commodity marketing on the pooling basis seems to be the best solution of these fluctuating grain prices, and Nebraska wheat growers now have the opportunity to join in a state-wide movement of that character which permits further control of their product on its route to the consumer...."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for May 18 says: "It is a hard job to teach an old dog new tricks, according to an old saw, so if you want the dog to do certain things when he grows up you should start your training when he is a pup. And man is no different. As a boy, his thoughts and actions can be guided to a large extent but after he reaches manhood it is hard for him to change from the way he has been doing things. Because of this fact, the training in agriculture made possible in our high schools by the Smith-Hughes law, and the 4-H Club work carried on through the Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges, is doing more than anything else to put farming on a businesslike basis. They are giving the future farmer a business training in farming, and when he gets into the game in earnest he will have little need for Government farm relief; he will supply his own brand that will give greater and more lasting results than any kind that can be offered him by the Government."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

May 18--South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$4-\$5.50 per cloth-top slat barrel in city markets. Florida Spaulding Rose mostly \$5-\$6 per double-head barrel. In midwestern cities, Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs closed at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 100 pounds. Northern sacked Round Whites declined to 60-70 cents on the Chicago carlot market. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.90 per standard crate in consuming centers; Crystal Wax \$1.50-\$2 per crate. Virginia pointed type cabbage brought \$1-\$1.50 per barrel crate in eastern markets. Mississippi pointed type \$2-\$2.75 per barrel crate in distributing centers and \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples \$6.50-\$7 per barrel in New York City; around \$5-\$5.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Hogs: Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$10.25-\$10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice, \$9.75-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$9.25-\$10.65.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points to 18.46¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.50¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 19.57¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 18.97¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 44

Section 1

May 21, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "A roll-call vote in the House on the export debenture plan was seen as a possibility yesterday after members of the farm relief conference committed from that branch had agreed, at the suggestion of the Senate conferees, to ask their party leaders if such a vote might not be authorized. Varying views were expressed on whether the House should undertake such a vote because of the attitude there that the Senate had no right to initiate the debenture section, and indications were that the inclination was to permit an early ballot in order to convince the Senate the plan was not desired by the House. More definite information is expected to be laid before the conference committee to-day. The committee is attempting to compose the differences in the farm bills passed separately by the two branches...."

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports that general debate on the tariff bill neared an end in the House yesterday with Democrats again opposing the proposed increased duties on manufactures and opponents of an increase in the sugar tariff adding further protests. Tentative plans call for closing debate to-day or tomorrow, after which another Republican conference will be called to agree on a special rule to guide the measure through the amendment stage.

FLOOD CONDITIONS

The press to-day reports: "With the Mississippi gauges registering above the danger line, agencies of the Federal Government, with the full support of the Valley States, last night were battling to hold the river in its banks. From St. Louis to New Orleans the flood stages have been passed. In some cases the gauges register seven or eight feet above the danger line, while the crests, of which there are three, are still north of the Louisiana line.... Federal and State patrols are watching every mile of the 1,000-mile stretch of levee, and late yesterday Army engineers said that after receiving reports from all engineering districts, from St. Louis to New Orleans, they were confident that the great disaster of 1927 would not be repeated. Continued heavy rains throughout the Mississippi Valley are responsible, as was the case in 1927, for the high water."

A Memphis dispatch says: "While flood waters were spreading over about 50,000 acres of farm land in Dunklin County, Mo., near Kennett; the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners met at Greenville, Miss., yesterday, to urge emergency precautionary measures at the Mounds Landing levee on the Mississippi...."

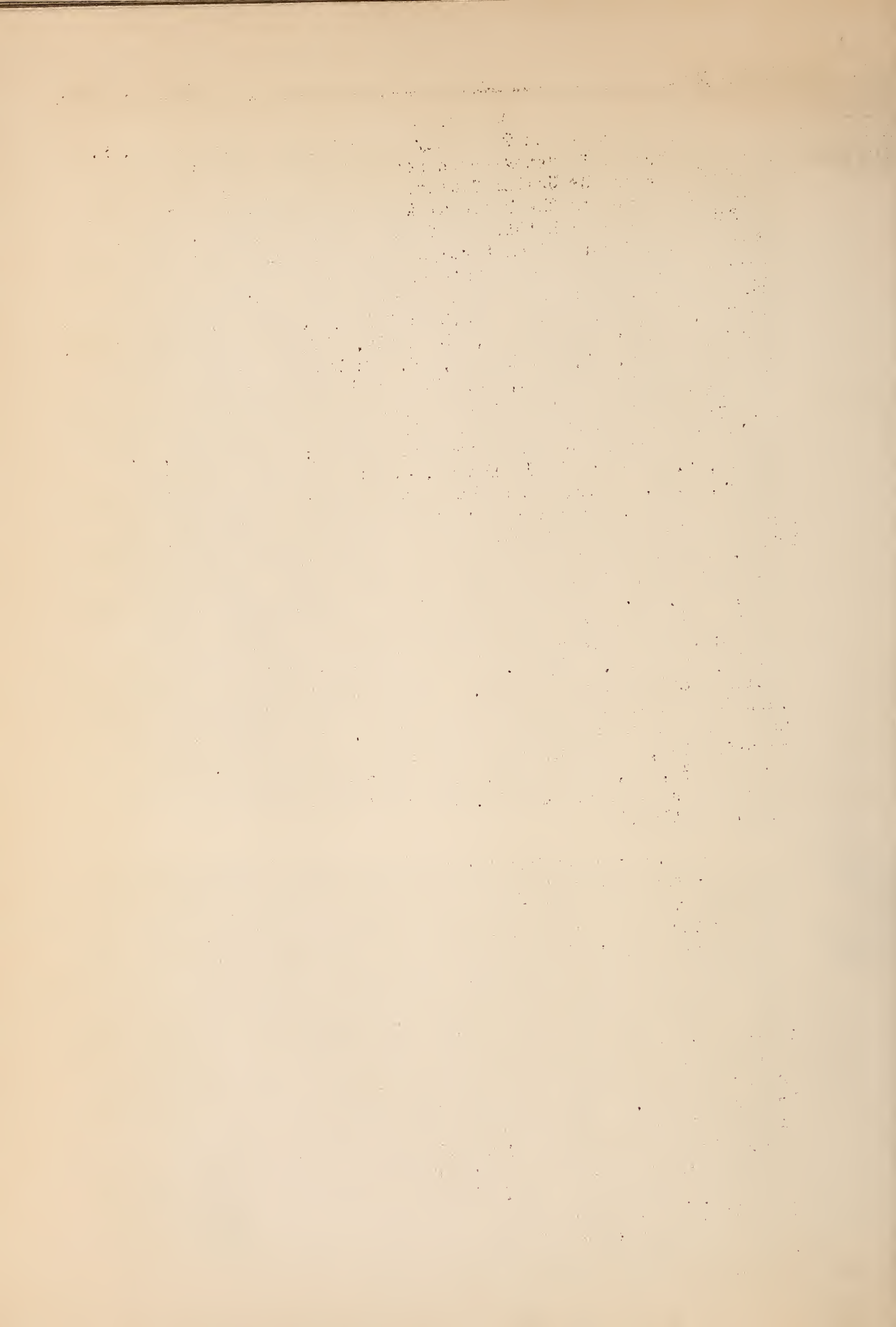


Section 2

Automobile Ownership An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for May 16 says: "Seventy-seven per cent of the world's motor vehicles are in the United States, according to the annual handbook just issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and South Dakota with 191,374 of them seems to have its share. A study of the figures from foreign countries shows that the number of motor vehicles in this State exceeds that of many of them. Here are a few countries with the number of motor vehicles in each: Belgium, 113,385; Brazil, 165,200; China, 25,581; Denmark, 98,600; Greece, 17,250; Hungary, 16,362; Italy, 177,330; Irish Free State, 40,298; Mexico, 62,500; Norway, 36,752; Russia, 21,049; Sweden, 127,850, and Switzerland, 65,607. South Dakota ranks seventh in the list of States in automobiles per capita with 4.11 persons per car. The six States with more automobiles per capita and the number of persons to each automobile follow: California, 2.87; Nevada, 3.55; Iowa, 3.61; Kansas, 3.88; Nebraska, 3.93, and Oregon, 3.96. Georgia has the fewest number of automobiles per capita with 11.52 persons for each automobile. Passenger car registrations in South Dakota have increased considerably since 1923. Following are the figures by years: 1923, 121,164; 1924, 131,190; 1925, 154,141; 1926, 153,840; 1927, 153,019, and 1928, 171,067. Truck registrations in South Dakota show a regular annual increase. The figures since 1923 follow: 1923, 10,536; 1924, 11,206; 1925, 13,887; 1926, 14,390; 1927, 16,533, and 1928, 20,307. Out of South Dakota's total motor vehicle registration in 1928, 97,000 vehicles were on the farms. This is more than one-half of the grand total of 191,374 trucks and passenger automobiles in this State. In license fees and gasoline tax, the automobile and truck owners of this State paid a sum of \$6,060,778 in 1928. Of this amount \$2,901,905 came from license fees and \$3,158,873 from the gasoline tax of four cents a gallon."

**British
Sugar
Beet
Investi-
gations**

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for May says: "For the third year in succession the Ministry, in co-operation with the Beet Sugar Factories Committee of Great Britain, is carrying out in various parts of England and Wales, with the assistance of agricultural institutes, county agricultural organizers and experienced growers, experiments with a view to encouraging a higher standard of cultivation and a higher yield of beet per acre, the necessary funds having been supplied by the beet sugar factories. The experience of the first two years, which has been carefully codified and examined, has resulted in the division of the scheme this year into two parts, namely, Investigations and Demonstrations. The Investigations comprise (1) the continuance of the intensive seed variety trials conducted under the aegis of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge; (2) further trials in the use of labor-saving agricultural implements under the guidance of the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Oxford; (3) a further series of carefully controlled investigations concentrated on certain points connected with the spacing of plants and manuring, on which further information is still required."



Farm Relief

"Those who hoped the extra session of Congress would enact a law that would immediately raise the prices of farm products will be disappointed. The program must be built slowly, to establish an agricultural program for future years. A board with broad powers and ample finance can work best without hampering restrictions put into the law. The term 'farm relief' has been overworked. Those who really needed relief from the distressing conditions brought on in 1920 have either dropped out of the picture, or have recovered. It is not relief for which agriculture is crying but equality of opportunity." (Successful Farming, June.)

Iowa Egg
Crop

An editorial in The Davenport Democrat and Leader for May 17 says: "Poems and perorations have been written about the Iowa hen, but as we look around us here at Davenport we realize that the half has never been told. We have several big chick hatcheries here, with incubators hatching 20,000 or 30,000 chicks a week; and Thursday evening The Democrat told the story of the new egg canning plant here which keeps 35 employees at work and will spend \$4,000,000 for Iowa eggs this year. The company expects soon to outgrow its three-story building here. Long ago we knew that the Iowa egg crop was worth more than the country's orange crop. Now we imagine we could take on the grapefruit or the pineapple crop too, and still have eggs to spare. "

Junior
Agri-
cultural
Courses
in
England

The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for May says: "The Agricultural Committee of the Salop County Council evolved in 1927 a scheme for Junior Agricultural Organized Courses. The primary intention was to provide instruction for boys and girls aged 14 to 16, but the latter age was not strictly made the upper limit, and older students were admitted. The object of the courses was to create or develop interest in rural life by giving the students an insight into the processes of nature which underlie all growth, and into the general management of the farm. It was hoped that the outcome of such training would be a desire to go into rural pursuits, and the advancement of the students into better and more intelligent rural workers. The classes were to be held during 20 weeks from October to March, and to occupy two hours on two evenings a week. The bulk of the subjects considered as suitable for such classes were to be taken by both boys and girls and would occupy rather more than two-thirds of the course, while the balance of the boys' time would be allotted to woodwork, elementary farriery and the care of implements, and that of the girls to cookery and domestic science. The studies which were to be shared by both embraced English, rural lore, elementary agriculture and horticulture, poultry management, and agricultural mathematics...The first course opened early in October, 1927, at Pontesbury, some eight miles southwest of Shrewsbury, with a preliminary meeting where 18 boys and 15 girls were enrolled...Within a fortnight the attendance register showed 56 names, 35 boys and 21 girls, and it has become necessary to divide the classes in agricultural mathematics, English and woodwork, and to secure the assistance of the Headmaster of Cruckneole School...The experience at Pontesbury warranted the Agricultural Education Committee deciding to repeat the course at two other

centers, Shifnal and Hodnet, during the past winter, 1928-29. Not only so, the Committee also carried the original course into a second year, consisting of 50 hours' instruction. The first meeting at Shifnal brought an attendance of 39 pupils, and as an example of how local help may be enlisted, it is worth adding that at this center agricultural mathematics was taught by the local Secretary of the National Farmers' Union. At Hodnet the registers contained 60 names before October had run its course, rather over half of the pupils being between the ages of 14 and 16. The advanced course at Pontesbury embraces English, elementary agriculture and elementary horticulture, poultry-keeping, with elementary engineering and woodwork for the boys and cookery for the girls. The results of these pioneer classes in Salop show that there is a very definite demand for instruction with an agricultural bias amongst boys and girls who have recently left school..."

Wheat
Prices
at
Winnipeg

Food Research Institute, Stanford University, issues a new 206-page wheat study entitled "A Weighted Series of Cash Wheat Prices at Winnipeg." "The range of cash wheat prices at Winnipeg is a wide one at any time," says a review of the study. "Broad comparisons of short-time movements of Canadian prices with the movement in other countries are considerably facilitated if a price series adequately representative of the range of prices is available for each market or country. Canadian wheat crops vary widely in their composition by grades from year to year, so that the prices of any single grade are not consistently appropriate for such comparisons; and futures prices are also unsatisfactory. This study presents a series of weekly weighted average cash wheat prices at Winnipeg which seems, with certain limitations, to be satisfactorily representative of the range of Winnipeg prices. It is based upon weekly averages of cash closing prices on the Winnipeg Exchange, weighted by inspections of wheat by grades at Winnipeg. The series is subject to several qualifications arising from the price statistics and the weights used. Of these qualifications the most important is that the volume of weekly sales at Winnipeg can not be expected to conform precisely in its composition by grades with the composition of weekly inspections by grades. The series seems least reliable as an indicator of the true course of Winnipeg cash prices in the months of August and September, when inspections are small and when they may change radically in their composition by grades. It is less satisfactorily representative of terminal prices throughout all Canada than of terminal prices at Winnipeg, because prices and inspections of wheat sold at Vancouver are not included. The defects of weighting by Winnipeg inspections are, however, less significant in weekly weighted averages than they would be in monthly or annual weighted average prices."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 20--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City \$1.06 to \$1.09; No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Kansas City \$1.03 to \$1.07; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to \$1.02; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 87¢; Minneapolis 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 81¢ to 82¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 86¢ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 46 to 47¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45¢ to 46¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25 to \$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75 to \$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.75 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.35 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85 to \$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.75 to \$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

Cotton prices closed about 1/16¢ higher than the close on Saturday. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 19.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 3 points to 19¢. July futures (May unavailable) on the Chicago Board of Trade closed at 18.89¢ Saturday. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points to 18.55¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 20.47¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$4.50-\$5.50 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs closed at \$3.25-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in city markets and at \$3.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains brought \$1.50-\$2 in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. Virginia pointed type cabbage 50¢-\$1 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type \$2.50 per barrel crate in Chicago. Maryland, Virginia and Delaware strawberries sold at 12¢-15¢ quart basis in eastern markets. Kentucky and Tennessee Aromas \$2.50-\$3.75 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 45

Section 1

May 22, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press to-day says: "House members of the farm relief conference committee stood firm yesterday in their contention that the export debenture plan must be eliminated from consideration before an agreement can be approached on differences between the House and Senate farm bills. Senate members of the committee insisted the House itself ought to be permitted to have a roll call vote on the debenture section, but House conferees declared they could not ask this because that branch considered the section an invasion by the Senate of the House's right to initiate revenue legislation....In preparation for another meeting of the conference committee to-day, Chairman McNary, of the Senate agriculture committee, talked over the situation with House leaders. They were unable, however, to conclude on anything that might speedily help the situation...."

TARIFF RATES

Inability of Republican leaders to agree on whether the proposed new sugar schedule should be opened for amendment is holding up consideration of the tariff bill for amendment in the House, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Asserting so yesterday, Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, the Republican leader, added that it was hoped to iron out differences to-day and to hold a Republican conference tomorrow morning to decide upon a rule under which the bill would be taken up for amendment. Although members from sugar cane and beet producing States favor a rule which would prevent a separate vote on the proposed increased Cuban sugar duty of 2.40 cents a pound, many Republicans and Democrats want the new rate voted upon. Representative Fort, of New Jersey, advocated on the floor yesterday a sliding scale sugar tariff such as has been under consideration in circles close to President Hoover, and which would be applied depending on the price of sugar. Representative Garner, of Texas, the minority leader, also favors this kind of duty, but whether opportunity will be offered those desiring to amend the schedule hinges on the scope of the rule to be adopted..."

IDAHO BARS

FLORIDA FRUIT

A Boise, Idaho, dispatch to-day reports that virtually all Florida fruits have been barred in an order issued by the Quarantine Board to prevent introduction of the Mediterranean fruit fly into the Idaho orchards.

MEAT-PACKING SUIT

The Associated Press May 21 says: "The Government succeeded in the Supreme Court May 20 in its efforts to give effect to the consent decree entered in 1920 aimed to confine the packers exclusively to the meat-packing industry.

The court ordered the California cooperative canneries removed from the controversy. When the canneries were permitted to intervene in 1924 the decree was suspended, and has not since been in effect. By removing the canneries from the case the Government will be enabled to have the decree made effective."

Section 2

Business
and Bank-
ing

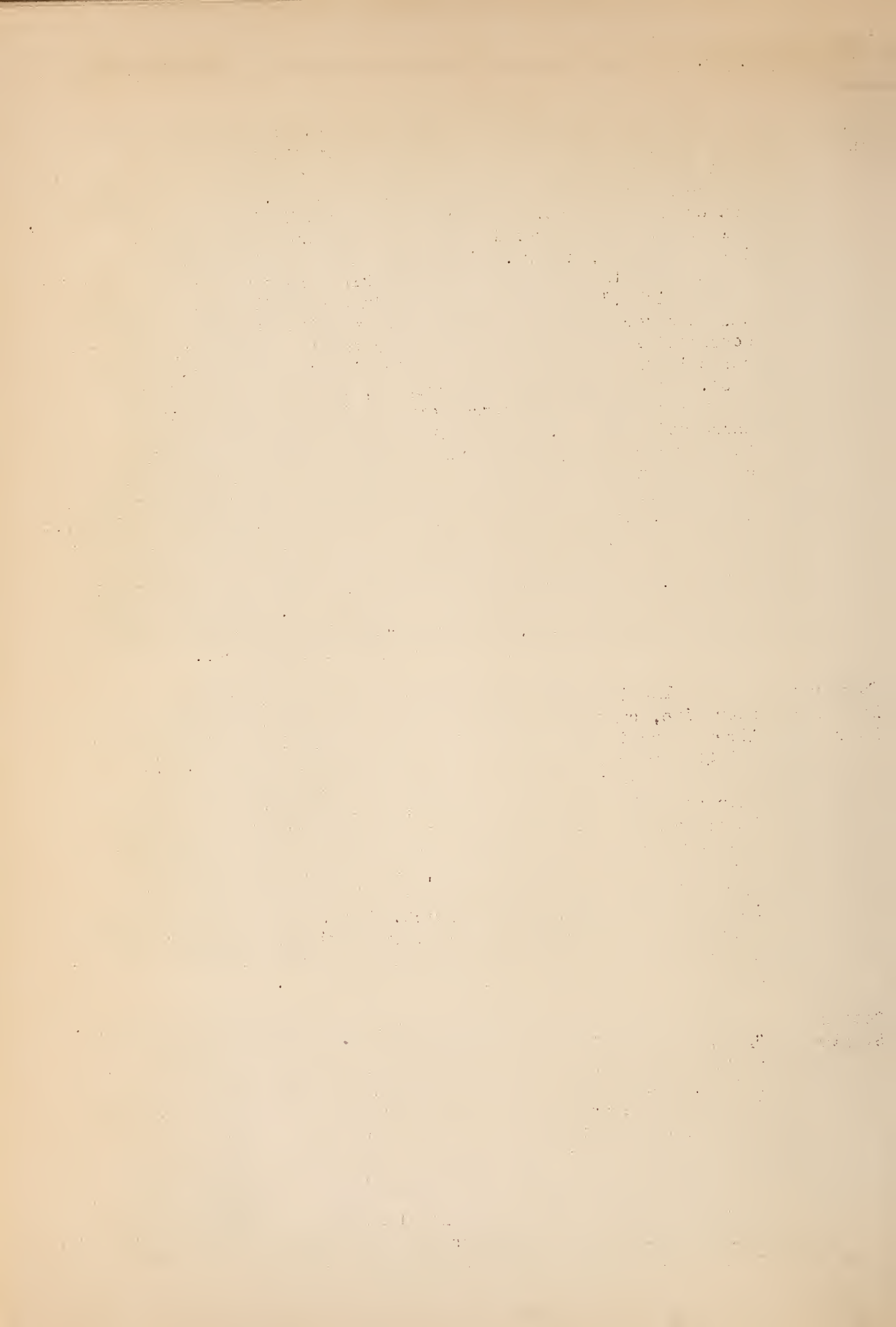
Changes taking place in America's banking system indicate that in the next five years its achievements will far surpass anything accomplished by it in the past as a constructive factor in the Nation's progress, Craig B. Hazlewood, president American Bankers Association, vice president First National Bank of Chicago, told the annual convention of the Ohio Bankers Association at Columbus, Ohio, to-day. "In these days of swift interchange of ideas and methods, business and banking progress has become visible and tangible," Mr. Hazlewood said in part. "There was a time when business seemed without leadership and without direction. Progress consisted in a mere groping towards the light. To-day, the reverse is true. A better method is discovered, the news is broadcast, the idea is promptly accepted, and the various industries and units of business march forward with greater assurance and increased rapidity. As the student of business looks out over the industries whose interrelated activities make up the fabric of American business, he can not help but see that certain businesses have gone far along the road of progress and organization; in other businesses, he will find that the new management idea has just taken hold; and in still others, he must of necessity conclude that there is a great deal of groping and a genuine need for new thinking. He sees agriculture struggling to apply the principles which industry has so successfully utilized. All lines are facing in the same direction, but some are much farther advanced towards a solution of their immediate problems than others..."

Canadian
Farm Loan
Boards

The Canadian Farm Loan Board is shortly to become operative, says a recent Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin. Already provincial boards have been formed in British Columbia and Alberta which will start to function immediately. Other provinces are in the process of organizing boards which will shortly be in operation for the purpose of arranging long term loans to farmers. According to the Canadian Minister of Finance, the provinces which have thus far expressed a desire to participate in the plan of farm loans, and have either organized boards or are in the process of organizing them are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. It is anticipated that subsequently other provinces will enact enabling legislation and the plan become generally adopted throughout the Dominion at an early date, the bulletin adds.

Cotton
Staple

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 21 says: "A competition is developing against American cotton producers of a type which can not be met by tariffs or bounty of any kind. This is the competition offered by Indian cotton, which to-day is one of the principal reasons for American cotton selling cheaper than a year ago even though the supply is smaller. Such a statement may be unwelcome news but it would be folly in the South to refuse to listen to it. The report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester for the first half of the season showed a substantial reduction in world consumption of American cotton and a corresponding increase in the consumption of Indian. The Garside Service practically confirms this report.



It shows that in the first six months of the season foreign spinners consumed 450,000 bales less of American cotton and an equal quantity more of Indian. Carried through the whole season this turning from American to Indian cotton will make a tremendous difference in the world carryover into the next season. India produces a short cotton which it can sell in the market cheaper than our own cotton of the same length. In such case it might be thought that the American producers would turn to a better staple than their competitor can produce. Instead of that, however, they steadily increase their production of the short cotton and thus play down to the level of competitors who can undersell them. There is only one way to meet Indian competition and that is to leave the half-and-half and other inferior qualities alone and produce the better cotton which India has not yet been able to grow. The type of cotton in the greatest demand in the United States, whose basis is the steadiest in the market, is from inch to 1 1/16-inch staple. This being the staple in greatest demand one would expect that the production would be the largest, but it is not. In the past year production was about 11.7 per cent of the total crop while 1 1/8-inch made up a little over 5 per cent and 1 3/16 made about 3.25 per cent. Over 40 per cent of the crop was 7/8-inch cotton and a large amount was under that length. India, now a producer of short staple cotton, is struggling to raise its quality. If we can not meet this competition in equal grade and lengths it is not good business to keep on deteriorating our own production. Our efforts should be devoted toward raising the standard, producing more of the lengths desired and less of the short cotton."

Flax
Machine

A Toronto, Ont., dispatch May 20 states: "A machine which is expected to revolutionize the flax and hemp growing industry in Canada as the introduction of the cotton gin revolutionized cotton production in the United States, was demonstrated to Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Canadian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at Toronto, May 20. After having seen scores of machines intended to do the same work, Doctor Grisdale said he was satisfied, for the first time. The machine, invented by John V. Selig of Chicago, but controlled by a Canadian company, separates the fiber of the flax or hemp from the wood more quickly and more economically, it is asserted, than the hand method now employed. The fiber, Doctor Grisdale said, is at least equal to that produced by hand method."

Livestock
in East

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for May 18 says: "Many eastern farmers could make money by building up some new enterprises on their farms. We are confident that they are going to do it. The East would support a much larger number of breeders of purebred hogs, sheep and goats than it possesses. An enterprise worthy of consideration by some eastern farmers is the raising of dairy heifer calves under conditions that would insure the development of a high percentage of strong, healthy, high-producing cows for eastern dairymen. We obtain in distant parts and pay high carrying charges on breeding stock of various kinds and farm seeds and feeds that in part, at least, could be produced in the

East at a profit. In Poughkeepsie we saw seed corn for sale that was shipped from Chicago. Hundreds of dollars worth of it will be planted this spring in New York State for silage. Seed corn produced by careful growers in the East is better than the general run of 'imported' corn for eastern conditions. The East leads in the quality and prominence of its registered dairy herds. Western breeders spend a lot of money in the East for pedigree dairy cows and bulls. So far as hogs, sheep, beef cattle and goats are concerned, however, the situation is largely reversed, although some eastern flocks of sheep are equal to the best anywhere. It is not necessary that the agricultural East should be complacently self-sufficient. It would, however, be stronger, more prosperous and better balanced if it were less dependent on other regions for things that could profitably be produced in the East."

Oregon
Settlers

More than 23 per cent of Oregon's permanent new settlers in the last few years have come from California, and over 40 per cent from California and the Middle West. Dairying, poultry raising, walnut and filbert growing and the canning business are offered them as lines that can be expanded. (The Oregon Farmer, May 16.)

Sugar
Tariff

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for May 18 says: "...A random glance over the record of the past year discloses that within that time nearly every important sugar country except the United States either has increased its tariff or has enacted some other legislation designed to aid its sugar producers in meeting the difficult market conditions that prevail at the present time. In Europe proposals for higher import duties have been put forward in practically every country that boasts a native sugar industry, and many of these proposals have been enacted into law. In Germany the import duty on white sugar has been raised from 15 to 25 marks per 100 kilos, or from 1.42 to 2.70 cents a pound. In France an increase from 84.5 to 100 francs per 100 kilos has been voted. The Spanish duty has been raised from 85 to 105 pesetas per 100 kilos. Austria is another country that has increased its impost on sugar, which now stands at the equivalent of 2.57 cents a pound. Various nations that are exporters of sugar, and in which the increase of import rates would be of little benefit to producers, have adopted other plans in support of their export trade in the commodity. In Czechoslovakia, after extended conferences between representatives of the Government and of the sugar industry, an advance in the domestic price was authorized, the proceeds of which are to be applied in part to providing higher rates for growers of sugar beets and in part to reimbursing manufacturers for losses on sugar exported to other countries. Belgium is endeavoring to ease the situation for its producers by authorization to export 60,000 tons at a low price, the loss to be made up by an increase in the surtax on domestic sugar. In The Netherlands, which is one of the few countries not taxing sugar imports, a somewhat similar plan has been adopted. It provides that when the price falls below 17 florins per 100 kilos, or 3.10 cents a pound, the difference between the actual price and 17 florins shall be remanded to the manufacturer, provided it

does not exceed 1.50 florins per 100 kilos, or 0.27 cents a pound. Hungary, another exporting nation, has turned to the plan of authorizing a single seller to handle all export transactions and has placed this authority in the hands of the General Credit Bank... The changes that have taken place in Europe are representative of those that have been made in other parts of the world..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 21--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25 to \$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75 to \$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.75 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$15; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.35 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85 to \$11.05; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.75 to \$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 19.65¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 1 point to 19.01¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade closed at 19¢ against 18.95¢ on May 18. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 18.54¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42½¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22½¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23½¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes closed at \$4.50-\$5.25 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets; few sales \$3.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in the East and \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, sold at \$385-\$735 bulk per car in terminal markets; \$250-\$475 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; Crystal Wax \$1.50-\$2. Virginia pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.50 per barrel crate in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type \$1.75-\$2.75 in distributing centers and \$1-\$1.20 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.12½ to \$1.17½; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.05 to \$1.08; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City \$1.02 to \$1.07; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 98¢ to \$1.02; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 86¾¢ to 87¾¢; Minneapolis 78¢ to 79¢; Kansas City 80½¢ to 82½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 87¼¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84¢; Kansas City 86¢ to 88¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 46¼¢ to 47¢; Minneapolis 42¼¢ to 44¼¢; Kansas City 44½¢ to 45½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 46

Section 1

May 23, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The press to-day says: "A plan to terminate the deadlock between House and Senate conferees on the farm relief bill was devised yesterday by conferees now in charge of the measure. They proposed to have the controversial tariff debenture provision eliminated from the farm relief bill in conference and introduced instead as an amendment to the tariff bill, now pending in the House. This would serve the double purpose, they argued, of assuring passage of a farm bill at the special session and of settling the debenture controversy by bringing the plan to a vote in the House...."

THE TARIFF BILL

The House leaders and Republican members of the ways and means committee last night completed a tariff program to be laid before their colleagues at a party conference this morning, the call for which was issued, according to the press to-day. The leaders expressed the hope that they will be able to bring all the tariff factions into line and adopt a rule under which the bill will be considered. The report says: "While the ways and means committee was preparing its report to the conference, the conflict over an increase in the sugar tariff had not been settled by the leaders, and it was agreed that the decision as to whether the schedule should be thrown open for amendment on the floor will be left to the conference itself. The sugar beet States held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and decided not to recede from their demand that the world rate be increased from 2.20 cents to 3 cents and the Cuban rate from 1.76 cents to 2.40 cents...."

WHEAT RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission May 21 authorized eastern and western railroads to reduce freight rates on export wheat and wheat flour, according to the press of May 22. The report says: "Application for the reduced rates recently was made by the railroads at the suggestion of the administration to aid farmers in disposing of the present surplus crop before the new crop is harvested. Permission already has been granted for reduced rates on wheat from Buffalo to North Atlantic ports. In line with the action of the railroads, the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Service May 21 applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to put in force temporary rail-barge rates on wheat and flour which would give a reduction corresponding to that granted the railroads."

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized the Mississippi-Warrior Barge Service to reduce rail-barge rates on export wheat and wheat flour to make them the same as the all-rail rates granted to eastern and western railroads by the commission. (Press, May 23.)

Section 2

Artificial
Cotton

Commerce and Finance for May 22 says: "Dr. C. J. Hedley-Thornton, chairman of the English Artificial Cotton Production and Marketing Corp., Ltd., arrived in the United States last week for a short stay with the double object of familiarizing the American textile markets with the fiber that his company is producing and of interesting capitalists, mill owners and farmers in taking up the production of the fiber. He says that the importation of the artificial cotton into the United States is not feasible because of freight and shipping charges, and declared that it could be grown by farmers at a better return than raw cotton. He estimates that the final cost of artificial cotton ready for manufacture is 12 cents a pound. Doctor Hedley-Thornton made a full statement of the characteristics of the fiber, in the course of which he said it can be used for any purpose for which genuine cotton is now used without any change in mill machinery. He denies that the fiber is too long and coarse for spinning and weaving on present day equipment and says that it has been made into a vast variety of fabrics in English mills, independent ones and those owned by the cotton company. At present, Doctor Hedley-Thornton says, the fiber is being prepared mainly to serve in the place of the coarser cotton yarn numbers, because it is for these counts that there appears to be the greatest need of cheaper raw material. He revealed that a 10-acre plot of the artificial cotton stalks has been grown in Florida. The growth of the plant in this country, if present plans materialize, is to be conducted on some cooperative basis which he referred to briefly as the 50 per cent plan. He declines to elaborate further on the idea other than to say that the grower would receive about 4 cents per pound and yet would enjoy a greater profit than he does on the present cotton crop due to the larger yield and the smaller amount of cultivation necessary...Meanwhile much interest has been created by an article in the Daily News Record quoting an anonymous authority on textile fibers who has analyzed a specimen of the artificial cotton. This authority says that the analysis of the particular specimen obtained, which may or may not be typical, shows that the length of fiber varies radically, running from $1/8$ " or $1/4$ " to more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and containing a large percentage of the short fiber. This condition in itself would seem to eliminate ordinary cotton mill machinery from use. This article said further than the fiber was decidedly weaker than cotton, and so weak that it probably could not be put through a card or drawing or spinning frame and have any amount of fiber length remaining. It is particularly weak when wet. This analyst concludes that the fiber seems more nearly similar to kapok or ramie and more suitable for the purposes for which they are used than as a substitute for cotton."

British
Oak
Malady

A Bristol, England, dispatch May 19 reports: "What might have been a great British navy is dying north of here of a mysterious malady. It is the famous Forest of Dean, planted soon after the Napoleonic wars to provide oak for a greater fleet than the England of Nelson's time had seen. Now thousands of the great trees are shriveling, their trunks covered with moss and fungi..."

Canadian Grain Commission Report An editorial in The Country Guide (Winnipeg) for May 15 says: "The interim report of the Saskatchewan Grain Inquiry Commission records much laxity in the administration of the Canada Grain Act. It must be said, however, that most of the abuses are in themselves of a minor character, though in the aggregate they are by no means insignificant and call for adequate remedies. The inquiry is still incomplete and important matters of policy such as mixing, revision of grades and grading on protein content are left to the final report. The most important of the recommendations calls for the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It suggests that the board be increased to five members; that its headquarters should be left to the decision of the board itself, instead of being fixed by statute as at present; that there should be offices at Fort William, Vancouver, and in each of the Prairie Provinces with competent officials and staffs; that the board should be an itinerant body, making frequent visits to its various offices and that it should have power to authorize any of its members to hold investigations and deal fully and effectually with any matters arising out of such investigations. There is no doubt that the work of supervising the grain trade of Canada has entirely outgrown the administrative capacity of the board as at present constituted...The Board of Grain Commissioners was constituted in 1912. Since then the production of wheat in western Canada has grown from 200,000,000 bushels to 500,000,000 bushels a year. New problems have arisen, due to a variety of causes. The multiplicity of varieties, the increasing weed seed content, the use of new machinery which accentuates the fall rush of grain to market, the rise of the pooling system, the deterioration in quality due to continuous cropping, the extension of wheat-growing northward, and a host of other changes give rise to problems which continuously press for decisive administrative action....The time has come when this condition of affairs must be taken in hand and provision made for protecting the farmer's interests...."

Canned Tomato Tariff The press of May 22 reports that with a view to obtaining an increase in the duty on imported canned tomatoes, under the flexible provision of the present tariff act, a delegation of members of Congress from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey have arranged a conference with the Tariff Commission. It is understood the delegation will urge that action be taken immediately to afford protection to the packers in these States for the coming tomato season, rather than wait for enactment of the tariff bill, which provided for an increase from 15 to 25 per cent.

Roosevelt on Georgia Agri-culture A Moultrie, Ga., dispatch to the press of May 22 says: "Development of the stock raising industry in the South and in Georgia particularly was urged by Governor Roosevelt of New York in an address and transmitted by a telephone and amplifying system to the Pure Bred Beef Type Sire Show at Moultrie, May 21. 'Development of cattle raising in Georgia is essential to the future agricultural prosperity of the State,' the Governor asserted....'Georgia is my other State,' the Governor said, 'and

I am keenly interested in putting agriculture on a better basis in the State as well as in New York. Practically every agricultural section of the United States suffers from too much concentration in one or two agricultural products. The wheat belt of the West would be better off if it raised less wheat and more of other crops. The corn belt would have more prosperity if it concentrated less on corn. Here in Georgia we all know that cotton and corn have been our agricultural curse and that when some of us have gone into other crops like peaches we have again overproduced in that particular line. That is why the development of cattle raising in Georgia is essential to the future agricultural prosperity of the State..."

Wool
Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 18 says: "There is a brisker movement of wool, mostly fine grades, in the eastern seaboard markets, on the basis of 95 cents, clear for good, fine territory and Texas twelve-month clips. With this basis for wool, fine standard tops have been reduced to \$1.25. The goods market is moderately active, but evidently very healthy. In the West, interest has centered on Texas and Utah. The Jericho pool has been consigned to a Boston house. In Texas, possibly 3,000,000 pounds of eight-month wool has been moved at 32 to 84 cents. Differences between growers and buyers over the new uniform contract caused the Angelo sale of twelve-month, wool Thursdays to hang fire. Buying is proceeding elsewhere in the West in an intermittent fashion. About 90 cents clean basis for fine clips. In Ohio fine wools are bid at 30 and medium at 35 cents, with a like parity prevailing in other adjoining States. London closed softer, with a carryover of 42,000 bales out of 132,000 bales. Australia was fairly steady, on continental support largely."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

"Congressman Purnell on Farm Relief" is the title of an editorial in Modern Miller for May 18, which says in part: "The convention speech of Hon. Fred S. Purnell was very satisfying and very reassuring. Mr. Purnell is a member of the House committee on agriculture. He will be a member of the conference committee that will harmonize the views of the House and Senate for the final draft of the bill....Congressman Purnell said one of the greatest factors for good in building up the United States was the Department of Agriculture, established during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. For more than half a century this department has educated the farmer to grow more and better crops. Under this stimulus agriculture has made magnificent progress, the wonder of the world. But the Department of Agriculture has never taught the farmer how to market his products....This neglected work of merchandising development along with crop development is the work now to be accomplished...."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 22--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.40-\$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75-\$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-\$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-\$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.40-\$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.75; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.60-\$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25-\$16.75.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$5-\$5.50 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs mostly \$4-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets; mostly around \$3.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; Crystal Wax mostly \$1.50-\$2. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, ranged \$375-\$715 bulk per car in terminal markets and sold at \$250-\$450 f.o.b. Leesburg. Virginia pointed type cabbage brought \$1-\$2 per barrel crate in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type \$2.25-\$2.50 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 20 points to 18.34¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.40¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 19.43¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 26 points to 18.75¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 20 points to 18.80¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at Kansas City \$1.06-\$1.08. No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) at Kansas City \$1.02-\$1.07. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Chicago \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 98¢-\$1.01. No.3 mixed corn, at Minneapolis 78¢-79¢; Kansas City 80¢-81¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-89¢; Minneapolis 83¢-84¢; Kansas City 86¢-87¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-46 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-44 1/8¢; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 47

Section 1

May 24, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The press to-day says: "With no immediate agreement over export debentures in sight, further efforts to unravel the farm relief tangle in which Congress finds itself will be made to-day by the joint conference committee appointed to work out an agreement..."

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff revision bill will come to a vote in the House of Representatives at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, according to the press to-day. Agreement to this effect was reached at a conference of the Republican membership which came to an end yesterday. The report says: "By a vote of 206 to 24, the Republican organization bound itself to a rule by which the party leaders hope to put through the tariff bill without conflict on the floor on the sugar, building materials and some other controversial items upon which groups of members have sought to reverse the conclusions of the ways and means committee. When the Hawley bill has been sent to the Senate, the House plans to take a recess for two months while the Senate is working on the tariff program..."

WHEAT TARIFF IN FRANCE AND ITALY

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The Cabinet yesterday decreed an increase in the tariff on wheat from 35 to 50 francs (\$1.40 to \$2) a quintal. It will become effective with publication tomorrow in the Journal Officiel. Simultaneously the Ministry of Finance prepared a law embodying this decree, explaining that the action is due to decreased production of wheat in France and a fall in foreign wheat prices making further protection of French growers necessary to encourage larger acreage.

A Rome dispatch says: "The Italian Council of Ministers yesterday raised the tariff on wheat from 11 gold lire to 14 (57.8941 cents to 73.6834 cents), and on wheat flour and other products in proportion. Dispositions will be taken later to control the retail price of bread. The decision was due to marked depression in the international grain market, which must have a direct repercussion on the price at the next harvest within the kingdom. The increased duty was stated to have been adopted in order to protect better the national wheat production."

FRUIT FLY IN TEXAS

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Austin, Texas, reports: "The Mediterranean fruit fly has invaded Texas, George B. Terrell, State commissioner of agriculture, announced yesterday. Larvae of the fruit fly were found in a shipment of

Florida grapefruit received at Dallas ten days ago. The infested fruit was ordered destroyed. Commissioner Terrell has posted State inspectors at all fruit centers to watch for the fly. If the pest gets a good start in Texas, Commissioner Terrell said, it would destroy not only citrus products but peaches and other soft fruits."



Section 2

America's
Financial
Position

"The symposium on the international financial position of the United States and its relation to American industry, trade and shipping, held last Thursday in the Hotel Astor, New York, by the National Industrial Conference Board, was an interesting and instructive affair. The address that attracted the most attention was that of Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the board, who declared that the most serious menace to American business to-day 'lies in the persistent sabotage and defiance of the Federal Reserve System in its efforts to prevent our own and the world's credit resources from being swallowed up in the whirlpool of speculation in the New York money market, dislocating the world's exchange, hampering the financing of our foreign trade and disturbing the stability of foreign currencies.' Mr. Jordan said: 'There are no grounds for believing that the United States has as yet become a mature creditor nation on any exceptional scale, with all that this implies in the way of radical changes in our foreign trade and tariff policies. The abnormal financial and industrial conditions that have prevailed in this country since the war and the fantastic "new era" delusion based upon them have created here and abroad an extraordinary misconception of the international financial position of the United States and its relation to our foreign trade and trade policies. It is true that the United States has become within a relatively few years a great, if not the greatest, international money market, a gigantic pool of international purchasing power in which long and short term capital funds are being borrowed and loaned on an enormous scale; but despite the vast turnover of funds that takes place here it can not be said that we have been extending our net creditor position since the war at any abnormal rate or dangerously draining off our capital savings for foreign uses, when our tremendous industrial growth and economic resources are considered. In fact, if we leave out the illusory and barren debts arising out of the war and count only our net investment of reproductive capital, it may fairly be said that the net creditor position of the United States to-day is about what it would have been if there had been no war and if the tendencies evident in the fifteen years from the beginning of the century to 1914 had continued....'" (Commerce and Finance, May 22.)

Canadian
Live-
stock Im-
porta-
tions

Restrictions on the importation into Canada of livestock and fodders from certain of our Western States and Mexico have been cancelled by the Canadian Government, according to a report May 23. The importation of these commodities into Canada was prohibited January 28 last, after the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in California, but in the latter part of March the Canadian Government lifted the ban so as to permit the importation of horses, dogs and poultry and of bonded shipments consigned to customs sealed cars, for transit through Canadian territory. Shipments of cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminants, swine and manure, however, remained barred. (Press, May 23.)

Cooperation

The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for May 11 says: "A strong in Ireland appeal to every interest in Ireland for the support of the co-operative movement was made by Sir Horace Plunkett at the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, held in Dublin on May 1. The report of the I.A.O.S. for the year 1928-29 stated the year which had gone past had been remarkable, in the first place, for steady progress in the erection of creameries in new areas, and, in the second place, for the inauguration of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, cooperative marketing enterprises which has yet appeared in these islands. Since the inauguration of the department's scheme for financing new creameries--a scheme which has been taken over, with slight modifications, by the Agricultural Credit Corporation--the dairying industry on cooperative lines has made substantial progress. There have been already constructed, or are in course of construction, some forty-six new creameries. A number of these have operated during all or portion of the last twelve months. In every one there has been a steady increase in the volume of trade and there is not one of them which does not promise to grow into an enterprise of great magnitude and great profit to the farmers concerned. It is only natural that success should attend these developments based on sound finance and administered with prudent management, and the wonder is that the growth should be so delayed..."

Dairying
in South
Dakota
and Mich-
igan

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for May 16 says: "Dairying is a profitable industry now. Prices paid for cream and butter have been satisfactory for several years and there is a constant campaign to increase dairying in South Dakota. Doubting Thomases say that if this continues a surplus of dairy products will soon exist and the prices will drop. In this connection, the following clipping from the Detroit News is of interest: 'The people of Michigan are fond of butter. The creameries of Michigan produce about 75 million pounds a year, but the total consumption of butter in the State is five million pounds more than that. In many foreign countries butter is served only once a day. The use of genuine butter is considered something of an extravagance among millions of people. But the people of Michigan have learned that there is an equivalent of health in every pound of butter used. The vitamins account for it, the dietitians say. At any rate, Michigan people seem satisfied with results. Year by year the demand for butter and milk increases beyond the proportion required by increase of population.' This increase in consumption in larger proportion than the increase in population is the reason why agricultural experts believe that reasonable prices can be obtained for butter and cream for some years to come. As it is to-day, the farmers are producing more of certain commodities than are needed and less of others. The logical policy is to balance production. Greater attention to dairying will mean a natural change in other production."

Livestock
Rates

The New York Times of May 23 reports: "The entire morning session of May 22 hearing before examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of eastern railroads for reconsideration of rates on livestock, was occupied with hearing the testimony of Gene Gottschalk, statistician of the controller's office of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Gottschalk corroborated the testimony of representatives of other railroads given on Tuesday that the old basic rate of $56\frac{1}{2}$ cents a hundred pounds from Chicago to New York was too low, and that the new rate of 50 cents a hundred pounds, which became effective in November, 1928, was confiscatory in that the cost of operation per car mile exceeds the income from that rate. The area involved in the application covers territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac between southern and eastern points..."

Potato
Standard-
ization

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for May 16 says: "Almost instantaneous response has come from the National Potato Institute's suggestion that potatoes should be marketed in uniform size bags, in contrast with the present irregular practice of using bags of all sizes and kinds. The institute, which has its headquarters at Chicago and serves potato growers throughout the Nation on all matters pertaining to the potato industry, recommends that shippers standardize on 100-pound, 50-pound and 25-pound bags and 10-pound cartons. It is noted that this system of measurement follows after the Federal Government's monetary system, easy to figure up and practical from every point of view. The industry might wisely follow such a method and eliminate the confusion that is now attendant with the use of 110-pound, 120-pound, 150-pound and other odd size packages."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Fertilizer Review for May says: "In no section of the United States is proper fertilization of greater importance than in Florida, and in no section are the problems involved in plant nutrition more complicated or difficult of solution. In no section are fertilizers used as intensively, and nowhere else are the minor elements of plant food--manganese, copper, and perhaps others--of more importance. The fact that factory-mixed fertilizers comprise almost 99 per cent of all fertilizers used in Florida is substantial proof that the fertilizers sold have given rather general satisfaction. Nevertheless, in many instances the results obtained in Florida with the ordinary complete fertilizers have been disappointing. Recent experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that the addition of a little manganese in the fertilizer or a little copper may change a crop failure into a decided success. In discussing these questions recently before the Florida State Horticultural Society, Dr. J. J. Skinner, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, showed many pictures which clearly indicated the remarkable results being obtained from small applications of the so-called minor elements of plant food. The experiments to date, however, have been carried on in only a few places and with only a few crops. There is, therefore, great need for a comprehensive system of soil-fertility experiments, both on citrus and vegetable crops, well distributed over the State of Florida, so

that the average grower will have much more complete information as to the fertilizers needed for his particular soil. In addition to studying the role of the minor elements of plant food, there is also need for a thorough study of the fertilizer requirements of the citrus fruits, particularly with respect to the forms and ratios of plant food."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 23--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat Kansas City \$1.06 to \$1.08; No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) Kansas City \$1.02 to \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 98¢ to \$1.01; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 87¢ to 88¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 1/8 to 44 1/8¢; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

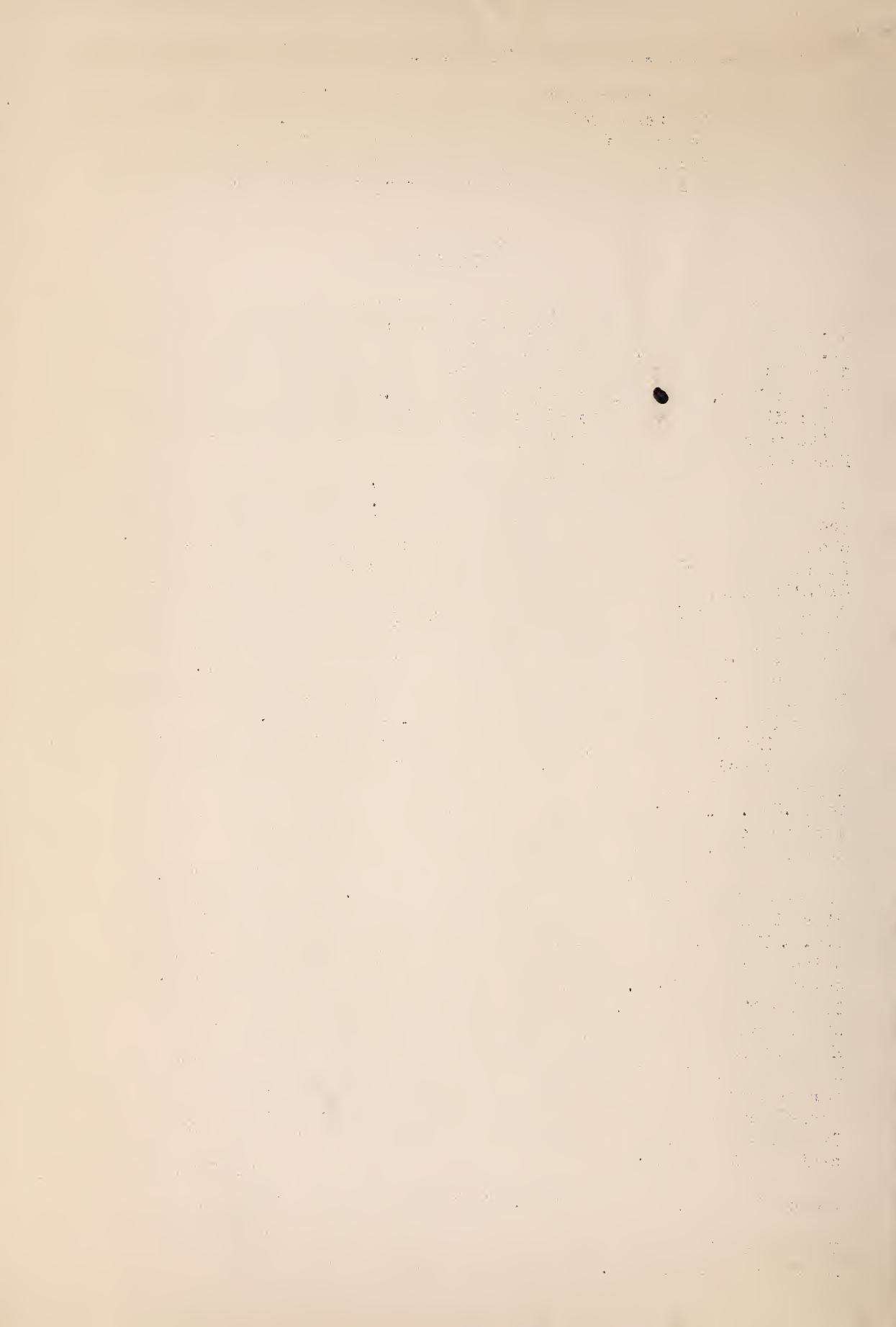
Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.40 to \$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75 to \$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$15; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85 to \$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$9.50 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.60 to \$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 19.44¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 7 points to 18.82¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 7 points to 18.87¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 18.35¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.07¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$5.25-\$6 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern city markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs closed at \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds; \$3.25-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ on the Chicago carlot market and 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers; Crystal White Wax \$1.50-\$2. Maryland, Delaware and Virginia strawberries brought 8 to 18¢ per quart in eastern cities. Kentucky Aromas mostly \$3-\$3.75 per 24-quart crate in the Middle West. Virginia pointed type cabbage sold at \$1-\$2 per barrel crate in the East. Mississippi pointed \$2-\$2.50 per barrel crate in distributing centers and 85¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Tennessee pointed type \$1.60-\$1.75 per pony crate in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 48

Section 1

May 25, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press to-day says: "Acknowledgment by advocates of the export debenture plan that any report of the farm relief conference committee must include a recommendation for rejection of that proposal, served to clarify the status of agricultural legislation yesterday, in spite of the committee's failure to agree upon a course of procedure. After a fourth meeting of the conferees had ended with no progress made, debenture advocates admitted that if a report is agreed upon it would suggest the elimination of debentures...."

THE TARIFF BILL

Aided by a rigid rule giving preference to amendments approved by the committee which framed it and calling for a final vote next Tuesday, the Republican tariff bill was started on the road to passage yesterday in the House. The rule was adopted by a vote of 234 to 138. The press report says: "Chairman Hawley, of the ways and means committee, in charge of the bill, and his Republican colleagues on the committee quickly took advantage of the priority granted them. Backed by the large Republican majority, they successfully sponsored more than twenty of the ninety-one amendments favorably reported by the committee earlier in the day....Among the amendments approved was one raising the duties on live cattle to 2 cents a pound on cattle under 800 pounds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on heavier animals, as against $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on those under 1,050 pounds and 2 cents on those above that weight, as at present. Other amendments approved would increase the rates on butter and butter substitutes to 14 cents, from 12 cents a pound, and the duty on dried skimmed milk and dried buttermilk to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound...."

RADIO AND EDUCATION

A radio education conference, held at Washington yesterday upon the invitation of Secretary Wilbur, passed a resolution asking President Hoover to appoint a fact-finding commission to ascertain what radio can do for education and the part the Federal Government should play in any such program. (Press, May 25.)

FLOOD CONTROL

The Associated Press to-day says: "President Hoover has asked Attorney General Mitchell for a legal opinion as to whether the plan and method of Mississippi River flood control have not already been conclusively determined by the flood control act and the executive decisions of President Coolidge issued pursuant to the terms of that act. In making this announcement yesterday in response to inquiries of newspaper correspondents, the Chief Executive said a legal opinion was necessary before the administration could go into the merits or demerits of the suggestions made by a group of Senators and Representatives from the Mississippi River Valley States...."

Section 2

Borah on
Finance

Senator William E. Borah, in an editorial in the June issue of World's Work, predicts a world-wide money panic unless loans being made to stock-market speculators are curbed. Senator Borah asks the Federal Reserve Board to make a public declaration on his proposal to abolish the daily settlement plan of the American stock exchanges and substitute the weekly or fortnightly system used in Europe. He points out that \$6,000,000,000 have been put into the "call-money pot" by capitalists, manufacturers and business houses with surplus funds which can be loaned and withdrawn within a few hours if necessary.

Capper on
Farm
Relief

Arthur Capper contributes an editorial on farm relief in World's Work for June. He says in part: "It seems to me there are six essentials to any farm program which contemplates placing agriculture, taking the industry as a whole, on an equality with other industries. That is, there are six essentials that can be dealt with by legislation. Given these, it will be up to the farmers, through their organizations and their individual efforts, to work out their own future in our economic scheme of things. Here are the six essentials to any comprehensive farm-relief program--and of course there are other things to be done: 1. Higher tariffs on farm products on an import or marginal import basis. 2. The equivalent of tariff protection for major farm crops on an export basis; if that can be afforded by Government aid for, and development of, cooperative marketing agencies, well and good. 3. Reduction of the legitimate marketing costs between the producer and the consumer, through Government aid, including financial advances, for farmer-owned and farmer-controlled marketing agencies. 4. Reduction as far toward elimination as possible of the illegitimate--gambling--marketing costs between producer and consumer. We should cut down heavily the speculation in foodstuffs, without depriving the market of legitimate hedging operations, which have a stabilizing influence. 5. Lowering of transportation cost through the readjustment of freight rates and through the development of inland waterways, calling, of course, for a long time program of development. 6. Readjustment of State and local taxation burdens, which rest with crushing force upon the land in most of the States. Solution of this phase of the problem is, of course, in the hands of State and local taxing units, but it should be borne in mind in any scheme of general farm relief."

Extension
Work in
Georgia

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for May 15 says: "The Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, which has consistently supported home demonstration work since it was established, featured this division of the American Home Department of the Federation at the recent Biennial Council in Gainesville....The Georgia Federation has worked unceasingly for the extension work, both to secure the proper Federal legislation and for State appropriations to make the work possible. They have contended for the administration of the work under the plan used in Georgia and other Southern States, with a field agent in every county, a man to work with the boys and farmers; a woman for the girls and their mothers; and by resolutions at Gainesville which were forwarded to the Georgia delegation in

Congress, they asked a continuance of this plan. The results shown by this picture of rural progress justified the contention of the federation for a 'home demonstration agent in every county.' Aside from the financial returns, which were amazing, the greater and more lasting gain in the training and development of these young people; the establishment of a productive enterprise for the farm woman; the improvement of the home, thereby making for a more satisfying rural life, is of incalculable value...."

Grapefruit
Export

"Increasing popularity of American grapefruit in the United Kingdom is revealed in a study of international trade in citrus fruits by the Department of Commerce. United States shipments of grapefruit to the British market increased from 15,000 boxes in 1922 to 421,000 boxes in 1927, which was 120,000 boxes more than went to Canada, hitherto our most important customer. An annual average of 29,000,000 boxes of oranges, 6,000,000 boxes of lemons and 700,000 boxes of grapefruit entered international trade during the five-year period, 1922-1926. Spain was the largest exporter of oranges, Italy of lemons, and the United States of grapefruit. During this five-year period American fruit accounted for 48 per cent of the grapefruit exports, 7 per cent of the oranges, and 4 per cent of the lemons. About 116,000,000 boxes of oranges is the estimated annual production of those countries which export to an appreciable extent. The United States produces about 93 per cent of the total world production of grapefruit, which amounts to approximately 10,000,000 boxes a year." (Manufacturers Record, May 23.)

Idaho's
Farm Ship-
ments

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for May 16 says: "Southern Idaho has shipped 11,523 refrigerator cars of produce during the four months of January, February, March and April of this year. Potato shipments are tending to increase and apple shipments have been holding remarkably firm. Dairy products are holding fairly constant while the shipments of canned goods are increasing. The soil and climate power joined to man-power makes of southern Idaho a great agricultural producer, and these products will find a way to market one way or another. The big thing is to remove certain transportation obstacles which now exist, as well as to scrutinize more closely the kind of farm products that pay the best in the term of years."

Meat Con-
sumption

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 25 says: "Consumer resistance is the cause of many checks in the markets for all commodities. It has been felt recently in livestock markets, particularly in lambs. Consumers balked at the price, there was no shortage of material, and the natural consequence was a bad break. Those who are counting on extremely high cattle prices this year may find that consumer resistance is figuring in the market for the bulk of the crop. Beef is bound to be dear as long as all the by-products of cattle are cheap, and somewhere consumers will consider it too dear to buy freely. Nobody knows just where such a line will be drawn but it is wise to foresee it and not expect too much."



Nitrogenous Fertilizers The Lancet (London) for May 4 says: "Addressing the British Science Guild at the Mansion House, London, on April 24, Sir Frederick Keeble, F.R.S., said that in this country and abroad nitrogen of the air was now being made into fertilizers at the rate of over 1 million tons per year. In 1913, farmers throughout the world used annually about 750,000 tons of nitrogen in its various forms; in 1928 the total agricultural consumption amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Different nations were acquiring the nitrogen habit at different rates. Holland led the way, followed by Belgium and Germany, with Japan fourth, Egypt fifth, and Great Britain sixth. France lagged behind England and the United States was well below Western European countries.....The application of 1 cwt. of nitrogenous fertilizer to the acre gave an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per acre of cereals and 1 ton of 'roots' in the case of potatoes or swedes; and so on for other crops. Already 6,000 workers were employed at the factory at Billingham, which had an output of 50,000 tons in 1924; and was expected to reach an output of 750,000 tons by 1930."

Super-phosphate The Fertilizer Review for May says: "Superphosphate ranks fourth in the output of manufactured products of the United States. Over 4,000,000 tons of superphosphate, including that used alone as a single material and that used in complete fertilizer, are used annually on American farms. Phosphoric acid, which is supplied by superphosphate, is the principal American contribution to complete fertilizers, though the domestic production of nitrogen is rapidly increasing and that of potash continues to supply about 20 per cent of the American consumption....Now the principal producers of superphosphate have organized the Superphosphate Institute, which will seek to place the proper emphasis on phosphoric acid in American agriculture. No doubt the Institute will cooperate with the State experiment stations and extension services. An executive secretary, J. H. Collins, a graduate of the University of Arkansas, has already been employed....Headquarters for the Institute have been established in New York City."

Wheat Prices An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for May 14 says: "Discussing the drop in the price of wheat this month, the Watertown Public Opinion says: 'The bins on the farms of the wheat growing country are empty. In this condition, the rule has been for wheat values to run high.' We have at hand a booklet, compiled by Jackson Bros. & Co., that presents some interesting figures on the prices of cash wheat over a period of 40 years, up to and including 1927. High prices for each year came in varying months in this period. Following are the months, together with the number of times that wheat reached the highest price in each over 40 years: January, 5; February, 4; March, 1; April, 4; May, 8; June, 2; July, 1; August, 1; September, 5; October, 3; November, 1, and December, 5. Following are the months together with the number of times that wheat reached its lowest price for the year in each in 40 years: January, 5; February, 2; March, 2; April, 4; May, none; June, 2; July, 7; August, 6; September, 2; October, 5; November, 4, and December, 1. When one considers that grain sold in May must shoulder the expense of various carrying charges, such as insurance, storage,

shrinkage and interest, it becomes apparent that on the average one month is about as good as another for the sale of grain. Wheat, it must be remembered, is a world crop. While we are bucking snowdrifts in the roads in South Dakota, farmers in the southern hemisphere are harvesting their wheat. In this connection we recall figures published recently in the Freeman Courier pointing out that the cash price for wheat at Freeman was higher on August 1 over a long period of years than on January 1."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 24--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.50-\$14.90; cows, good and choice \$9.75-\$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-\$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-\$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.60-\$11.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-\$10.90; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.60-\$13.50; feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25-\$16.75.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$5.50-\$6.75 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs closed at \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; \$3.25-\$3.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.90 per standard crate in consuming centers; Crystal White Wax mostly \$1.50-\$2. Virginia pointed type cabbage closed at \$1-\$2 per barrel crate in the East. Mississippi pointed type \$2-\$2.50 per barrel crate in terminal markets. Various varieties of strawberries from Maryland and Delaware sold at 12 to 17 cents per Quart in eastern markets and returned \$2.25-\$4.50 per 32-quart to growers. Missouri and Kentucky Aromas sold at \$3.25-\$4.50 per 24-quart crate in distributing centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23¢; Single Daisies 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points to 18.28¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.25¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 18.56¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 6 points to 18.57¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 11 points to 18.61¢.

Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at Kansas City \$1.05-\$1.07. No.2 hard winter (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein) at Kansas City \$1.01-\$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) at Chicago \$1.07; Kansas City 97¢-\$1. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 85¢; Minneapolis 77¢-78¢; Kansas City 78¢-80 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 86¢-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 81¢-82¢; Kansas City 86¢-87¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-46 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 49

Section 1

May 27, 1929.

IN CONGRESS

The New York Times to-day reports: "This week will bring important developments in the situation in Congress. On Tuesday, in accordance with a special rule, the House will vote on the tariff revision bill and amendments, and the bill, as perfected by changes conceded by the ways and means committee, will be sent to the Senate for action. That action will bring to a head the complicated differences between the Senate and the House and probably will lead to a decision as to what further course the two houses will take with respect to pending legislation...."

"The Senate will pass the bill for taking the decennial census of 1930 which is combined with provisions for reapportioning representation of the States in Congress. As soon as this is out of the way Senator Nye will seek to have the Senate adopt his resolution for discharging the committee on immigration from further consideration of his bill providing for the repeal of those provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924 which require that the national origins of the population of the United States shall be applied in admitting alien immigrants on the quota or percentage basis...."

"Meanwhile the conferees of the two Houses on the farm relief bill have had a break over the refusal of the House of Representatives conferees to make any terms concerning the Senate's insertion of the farm export debenture plan in the farm legislation or to accede to the Senate's insistence that the House shall have a test vote on the debenture scheme before it is definitely rejected by the House conferees. But it is regarded as inevitable that the conferees will harmonize their differences....From the viewpoint of the political fortunes of the Hoover administration and the Republican party, it would be far better if Congress should hurry through with its farm relief and tariff revision program and get the farm and tariff bills on the statute books with the least possible delay...."

FEDERAL SALARY BILL

The Senate civil service committee again made a favorable report May 24 on the Brookhart pay-raise bill for Federal employees, the third time it has taken such action, according to the press to-day. The bill is designed to give to the low-paid employees the raises Congress intended them to get when it passed the Welch salary bill a year ago. Employees, who got only a \$60 raise would get \$120 and those who got only \$100 would get \$200.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD SITUATION

A Memphis dispatch on Saturday reports that engineers agreed May 24 that the Mounds' Landing Levee near Greenville, Miss., where the most desperate fight against the Mississippi River high water has been waged, was safe and capable of holding more water than was predicted on the present rise.

Section 2

British
Agri-
cultural
Policies

The Statist (London) for May 11 says: "There is a wide measure of agreement that a national agricultural policy should aim at securing the fullest possible use of land for the production of food, and the fullest possible use of land for the employment of labor at a living wage. There is, however, little or no agreement between the different political parties as to the measures that should be adopted to secure these objects, while, further, the objects, based as they are on an interpretation of national interests, are not necessarily compatible, particularly under present conditions, with the financial interests of the farming community. It is interesting to examine how far an attempt is made in the respective programs of the political parties to reconcile the principles of a national agricultural policy with the economic prosperity of the industry and of those engaged in it. The Conservative party is essentially opposed to any sharp reversal of the present State policy. It considers that agriculture, of all industries, is least suited for drastic action on the part of the State, and holds that the 'right course in the best interests of the industry itself and of the Nation as a whole, is to proceed along the lines of education and encouragement rather than of coercion, to endeavor to create that confidence which is essential for progress, to stimulate the private enterprise of those engaged in the industry, to assist them to organize themselves on an economic basis, and to protect them from the dislocation of reversals of policy and from rash proposals which would impair progress and breed insecurity.'..."

Cheese
Industry
In Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Farmer for May 23 says: "Significant lines of future action of immense value to the cheese industry in which Wisconsin is so greatly interested were mapped out by members of the National Cheese Institute in their recent meeting at Milwaukee....At this meeting were observed some of the men who exert a far-reaching influence upon both the production and consumption of cheese. Many of these men have headquarters in Wisconsin or branch houses that do business with factories here. They do a vast amount of national advertising and have intimate contacts with the forces that make or mar the development of the cheese trade. One of the newer plans involves the grading and branding of the best Wisconsin cheese, that above 90 points being rated as worthy of bearing the State label, and the grades falling between 86 and 89, inclusive, having a place as standard Wisconsin cheese....There are many ideas and ideals as to what will do the cheese industry the most good. Some think that more knowledge is wanted badly, and ask for research. Others claim that production or manufacturing processes could stand improvement for uniformity's sake. Still another group believes that marketing and advertising in its various forms is the key to the solution of the cheese problem...."

Dairy
Industry
In Texas

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 25 says: "It was not many years ago when those who discussed seriously the question of developing the dairy industry in Texas were open to

ridicule. To-day the man who is not favorable to the industry is an exception. Not very long ago the Borden Milk Company decided that Texas would make a good location for a milk plant, and Waco was selected as the location. Prior to that the Doughtitt Engineering Company, in cooperation with the citizens of Marshall, erected a big plant in Marshall, the same company promoting a similar plant at Tyler. Now comes the Carnation Milk Company with an announcement that a large milk plant would be erected at Schulenberg, Texas, and later on another plant would be constructed at Sulphur Springs. In addition to the powdered and condensed milk plants in Texas, hardly a day goes by that some announcement is not made relative to the erection of a creamery or cheese factory. Verily, the dairy industry is making rapid growth in Texas, the State that some persons thought was not at all adapted to the production of butter and cheese."

Federal-
State
Marketing
in Cali-
fornia

An editorial in Pacific Rural Press for May 18 says: "California has a lot of farm problems. We have a great complexity of crops, and overproduce many of them. Among our many welcome visitors are the unwelcome disease and insect pests which thrive mightily here. Our principal markets are thousands of miles away. As rapidly as possible, we are moving the eastern consumers out there, but it takes time. Meanwhile we have undertaken some new things in marketing. One of these is a cooperative Federal-State marketing division. In this new service the United States Department of Agriculture, our State department of agriculture, and the University actively work together. Last summer this service went into eastern markets to find out what becomes of our canned peaches, and why. A mighty interesting and important set of facts were brought back for our future guidance. A lot of our crops in California do not have any central market places, or exchanges where daily prices can be determined and reported. So our Federal-State Marketing Service establishes field reporters and tells the farmer what his neighbors are getting for their prunes, their beans, their turkeys, and the like. This prevents the independent operator from getting supplies too cheaply, and thus is indirectly of great aid and protection to the cooperatives. The Federal-State Marketing office is pioneering another interesting thing. Nine short-wave radio stations have been established in the State to help gather f.o.b. prices, and through the Farmers' Station KQW the news of what farmers are receiving for their produce is broadcast three times a day....California farmers are fighting against the opening of any more irrigated lands at this time and are trying to curb the real estate promoters who think 'the sky is the limit.'...In the same manner that rail refrigeration has given us United States distribution of fresh fruits and vegetables, so we expect the newer and very efficient ship refrigeration to help widen our world markets. Governor Young has authorized the building at San Francisco of a great agricultural shipside terminal which will combine precooling and cold storing with the proper handling of our canned and dried fruits and vegetables. Long Beach, in southern California, is making similar plans."

Frozen
Foods

Refrigeration has found new work in the preservation of fruits and vegetables, according to M. A. Joslyn and W. V. Cruess, two experimentors of the Fruit Products Laboratory of the University of California, who write of their experiments in The Fruit Products Journal. The authors say: "....We thought that freezing storage offered a means of preserving the characteristic color and flavor of the vegetables. Our preliminary experiments have been entirely satisfactory. Artichokes, asparagus, corn on the cob, peas, string beans and spinach were successfully preserved by freezing. In color and flavor they were markedly superior to the canned article. The frozen asparagus and corn on the cob were, however, rather limp and soggy in texture, and the stalks of the former had collapsed. The texture of the corn on the cob, however, compared more than favorably with that of the canned article. The frozen artichokes, peas, and spinach were excellent in texture, while the string beans were slightly limp. Previous investigations have shown decisively that freezing storage is best suited to the preservations of fruit-juices. The frozen juice retains its characteristic flavor and suffers no deterioration. Our recent investigations have shown that the paraffined paper friction top container makes an ideal package for frozen juice in the retail market. It is desirable, however, to clarify fruit-juices other than citrus juices, and possibly apple-juice, before packing in the small containers. Packers in general have been slow to utilize freezing storage methods for the preservation of fruits and vegetables for retail distribution. This is probably because the retail distribution of these frozen products entails certain difficulties and requires special channels. However, these channels are now becoming more and more available with the introduction of better and cheaper refrigeration during transit and at the terminal markets. In spite of the difficulty of distributing the product, there has sprung up in the Pacific Northwest a thriving industry utilizing this method of preserving berries and other small fruit. Our investigations have shown that there is a potential demand for the frozen product in the home...."

Wool
Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 25 says: "The market is brisker. Fine wools continue chiefly in demand, but medium qualities are more sought. Prices are not too firmly fixed, some descriptions, mainly bright wools, being a bit lower this week. It is estimated that 50,000,000 pounds of the new clip wools have been moved from growers' hands to date. Good, fine, staple clips are moving at a clean-landed basis of 90 cents, more or less. Foreign markets are exceedingly dull. The manufacturing position here is sound and rather encouraging."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

May 25--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.60 to \$11.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10 to \$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.90 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 18.32¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.25¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 18.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 18.59¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes closed at \$5.50-\$6.75 per cloth-top slat barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$4-\$4.15 per 100 pounds on the Chicago carlot market and mostly \$3.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.40-\$2 in eastern markets and mostly around \$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$6.75-\$8 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$2.75-\$3.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey strawberries closed at 7 to 18 cents per quart in the East. Growers received returns of \$2.50-\$5 per 32-quart crate for Delaware and Maryland berries. Kentucky and Missouri Aromas were jobbing at \$2.75-\$4.50 per 24-quart crate in terminal markets. Virginia pointed type cabbage dropped to a range of 75¢-\$2 per barrel crate in the East. Mississippi pointed type held at \$2-\$2.25 per barrel crate in midwestern cities; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23¢; Single Daisies, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 50

Section 1

May 28, 1929.

FARM LEGISLATION

The press to-day says: "Speaker Longworth, Representative Tilson and Senator Watson, Republican leader in the Senate, met yesterday with President Hoover and discussed the legislative situation. The conference was sought by the congressional leaders, who desired to inform the President of the probability that there might be only a short recess of Congress due to the attitude of the Senate conferees on the farm relief bill. The President told his guests he had no suggestions to offer, but would leave the situation entirely to them. He expressed the hope that the conference on the farm bill might be speedily concluded, but insisted that he would not attempt to use his influence with Senators to break the deadlock."

THE WHEAT MARKET

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "The gloom that has been hanging over the wheat markets of the world for the past few months was intensified yesterday when May wheat dipped under \$1 a bushel for the first time in fourteen years. It was estimated that the holders of last year's crop faced a loss of at least \$70,000,000. The crash in grain options on the Chicago Board of Trade left a horde of operators with a dearth of available funds to protect their holdings. They turned to Wall Street in their need with a flood of stock selling orders..."

STOCK PRICES

The New York Times to-day reports that the stock market felt the impact yesterday of a fresh selling movement which drove active issues down from 2 to 17 points and deepened the gloom of the speculative community. Almost the entire list on the New York Stock Exchange was depressed and hundreds of millions of dollars in open market values were wiped out. A wide break occurred in those stocks which received the full force of the liquidation. The total turnover on the Exchange was 4,353,670 shares.

FRUIT FLY DAMAGE

Senator Fletcher of Florida yesterday introduced a bill authorizing \$10,000,000 to pay fruit and vegetable growers for damage done by the Mediterranean fruit fly, according to the press to-day.

TARIFF LEGISLA- TION

The press to-day reports that the House yesterday approved an amendment placing a duty of 10 per cent on hides, rates ranging from 12½ to 30 per cent on leather, and levy of 20 per cent on boots and shoes. Other amendments approved would provide an increase in the duty on flaxseed from 56 to 63 cents a bushel; a rate of \$10 a ton on broomcorn, rice straw and fiber, now on the free list; an increase of 40 cents a pound in the rates of \$2.10 on unstemmed and \$2.75 on stemmed wrapper tobacco and a boost of one-quarter of a cent in the bill rate of 1¼ cents a pound on onions.

Section 2

British
Milk
Supply

"Sir George Newman, chief medical officer, British Ministry of Health, presiding at the conference of the Certified Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers' Association, said that they were all public health merchants engaged in endeavoring to get the English people to purchase public health. They were engaged in that enterprise because they believed that the first requirement of a nation was the survival of its people, and that the health of a people depended primarily on its nutrition....One of the fundamental elements in the nutrition of the human species was the consumption of milk. The only way to obtain a satisfactory national milk supply was by laying down a standard and by asking milk producers of the whole country to raise their standards accordingly. It has been said that what was wanted was a good milk supply for every one, and not a superfine milk supply for a few. As one responsible for the national health, he wanted more and better milk drunk by every one, but that could not come about until pioneers had created public opinion for the setting up and maintenance of a standard." (Jour. of Amer. Medical Assoc., May 25.)

Corporation
Farming

Herman Steen writes at length on corporation farming in The New York Times for May 26. He says in part: "Only a few weeks ago a well-known capitalist declined to participate in financing a large-scale farm enterprise organized along corporate lines. He took this position despite a strong belief in the soundness of the undertaking, despite his great personal interest in agricultural development, and despite having funds for investment. 'Corporate farming will doubtless succeed sooner or later, I suppose, but I refuse to be a party to the consequent destruction of the standards of rural life,' he explained. 'I am convinced that the application of the corporation plan to the business of farming will inevitably be followed by the development of a peasant class in the United States, and I will not have the responsibility of that upon my head. I do not fear that corporation farming will fail; frankly, I fear that it will succeed.' This point of view is not unique. Many well-informed sociologists and economists are persuaded that the adaptation of the modern corporation to agriculture will bring about great deterioration in rural civilization and in the quality of rural citizenship, and they are therefore opposing it.... Whether large-scale farming or corporation farming succeeds or not--and the evidence at hand seems to show that it is making material headway and promises to make a further advance within the next few years--the experience in that field points rather clearly to the changing methods that must be employed in American agriculture. Farming in the future will be a business for men skilled in management, in finance, in mechanics, and in the science of production, whether this knowledge be employed in the operation of large units or whether it be applied in some way to the operation of the small units that have characterized agriculture since the first American farmers began tilling the soil of Virginia."

Farm
Relief

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for May 28 says: "Discussing the manufacture of paper from corn-stalks, Iren W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western railway, says: 'When it comes to farm relief, this is a real activity. It may be some time before its benefits are fully realized but I am confident that its possibilities will enlarge rather than diminish as its development proceeds.' The progress that has already been made speaks well for the future. There is a possibility of real farm relief in this work and Congress, now discussing this subject, should not overlook research leading to the discovery of additional uses for the products and by-products of the farms. Extra appropriations to a few central agricultural colleges for this purpose should be productive of much good. The Senators and Representatives, who are sincerely interested in farm relief, will press this point. It promises more actual relief than many of the propositions that have been widely and wildly argued at Washington."

Fur
Imports

In 1927 furs ranked sixth among the imports into the United States, reaching a total value of \$135,573,530, the highest figure on record. Last year, however, there was a decline to \$118,356,902. (Press, May 26.)

Railroad
Efficiency

An outstanding contribution to the business of the Nation has been made by the railroads which have been reorganized and brought to a record degree of efficiency, according to a survey made by William J. Cunningham, J.J. Hill professor of transportation at Harvard University, for the committee on recent economic changes, of which President Hoover is chairman. "The regularity of movement and dependability in rail service have given impetus among manufacturers and merchants to carrying smaller inventories of raw materials and merchandise," said Professor Cunningham. From 1920 to 1927, inclusive, the railroads spent nearly \$6,000,000,000 for betterment of facilities and equipment, Professor Cunningham said, and this development, with improvement in management, has enabled the handling of additional traffic with even less units of equipment. Discussing rail rates, Professor Cunningham said that reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission from time to time, between 1921 and 1927, compared on the basis of the average revenue per ton mile in 1921, represented a saving to the shipping public of more than \$4,000,000,000. (Press, May 26.)

White on
Agri-
cultural
Condi-
tions

William Allen White is the author of "The Farmer--and His Plight" in June Graphic Survey. He says in part: "Your American farmer of the present day is a manufacturer. His machinery is a considerable item in his investment. His land has no selling value. He must employ seasonal labor. He must meet a tremendous tax burden to sustain the complicated civilization which has grown up around him and robbed him of his independence. He must keep pace with the new world into which he has been set a pilgrim and a stranger. His children must have an eight-months school and a high school in every township. Within six miles of the average American farm is a picture show, and in the Mississippi Valley on every farm is a telephone, and on practically every farm is some

sort of an automobile. Where there were nearly one hundred thousand tractors sold in the United States in 1918, there are now in use eight hundred thousand. Of the twenty-two million automobiles in America, at least five million are owned by farmers. The combination of the harvester and the thresher, an expensive machine which can be operated economically only upon a farm of five hundred acres or more, is called the combine. Between thirty-five and forty thousand of these machines are in use on American farms to-day. The radio, part toy and part market reporter supplementing the telephone, will be found in a few years in every farm house....These things are necessities in a new world. The farmer can no more ignore them than he can prosper without hard-surfaced roads. He can not go back to the older order. He can not rotate his crops--oats, corn, and meadow land--because the decreasing demand for oats and grass has come inexorably as horses have disappeared from the cities and are disappearing from the farms. What will eat the oats and the hay? He must find other methods of renewing his soil than the old rotation of his fathers. In a mechanical age the farmer can not defy the machine. And when the machine comes on the farm, it brings with it interest and more taxes and maintenance and care and expert operation. The farmer is no more independent to-day than the textile manufacturer....The farmer's problem will not be solved until he has: First, cheaper transportation, which probably must come by waterways rather than by reduced rail rates; Second, better marketing facilities, which will come somewhat through using State and Federal agencies to overcome the farmer's traditional inability to organize effectively; Third, better credit facilities, which will enable him to hold his crops out of glutted markets; Fourth, new farm methods, which mean the further use of machinery, the saving of waste, the readaptation of land to changing crops and markets; And fifth, a gradual reorganization of his economic status so that farming will no longer become a way of life as his grandfathers knew it, but a means of living. Farming must be more of a business and less of a career. When the farmer loses his sentimental feeling for the soil, a noble vocation of man will pass, but with its passing will come a more definite economic security... No one knows how to solve the farmer's problems by ukase or proclamation. Neither business nor government alone can do it. But this the farmer does know, that the answer to his problem can not come on any other basis than that he must continue to receive his share of the common wealth which his labor makes. He must live up to the American standard. How he can do this, no economist can tell..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 27--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.50 to \$15; cows, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$15; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.25 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.); medium to choice \$10 to \$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.60 to \$13.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.08 to \$1.13; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1.03 to \$1.05; No.2 hard winter (12½% protein) Kansas City 97¢ to \$1.02; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 94½¢ to 97¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 83¾¢ to 84¢; Minneapolis 75¢ to 76¢; Kansas City 77¢ to 79¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 84¢ to 86½¢; Minneapolis 77¢ to 78¢; Kansas City 83½¢ to 84½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42½¢ to 43½¢; Minneapolis 39 5/8¢ to 40 5/8¢; Kansas City 45¢ to 46¢.

July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 18.48¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 6 points to 18.53¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced 1 point to 18.64¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 18.24¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 20.21¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes closed at \$5.50-\$6.25 per cloth-top barrel in eastern cities. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4.15 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets and \$3-\$3.25 f.o.b. Mobile. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, brought \$400-\$675 bulk per car in terminal markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers. California Yellow Bermudas \$1.65-\$1.75 in Chicago. Virginia pointed type cabbage ranged 60 cents to \$2 per barrel crate in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type sold at \$2-\$2.50 in midwestern markets.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42¾¢; 90 score, 42¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢; Single Daisies, 22½¢ to 23½¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 51

Section 1

May 29, 1929.

HOUSE PASSES TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "The tariff bill written by the ways and means committee Republicans and designed to afford additional protection from foreign competition to thousands of products of American farms and factories, was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 264 to 147. The measure, carrying substantial increases in import duties on articles embraced in every section of the 7-year-old Fordney-McCumber law, provides for a reorganization of the Tariff Commission and the granting of increased power to the President in the matter of changing rates. It now goes to the Senate, where the finance committee plans to hold extensive hearings before reporting it for consideration on the floor....

"The increase of sixty-four one-hundredths of a cent to 2.40 cents in the existing duty of 1.76 cents a pound on Cuban raw sugar was regarded as the most far-reaching change in rates made by the bill. Considerable opposition to the new duty was voiced in debate, but no opportunity was given to amend it under the rule.... Other duty advances are on such important commodities as wool, live cattle and meats, dairy products, grains, textiles, glass, paper, furniture and clothing of all kinds. Articles transferred from the free to the dutiable list and given substantial rates of protection include hides, leather, boots and shoes, cement, brick, shingles and cedar, maple and birch lumber. In view of the increase from 31 to 34 cents a pound in the rate on raw wool, compensatory increases are provided on manufactures of wool. Similarly, compensatory rates are placed on sugar by-products. Although raw cotton is left on the free list, cotton manufactures are given substantial raises in rates as a means of helping the New England textile industry....

"Included in the committee amendments adopted yesterday was one designed to prevent Canadian wheat brought into this country for milling in bond from enjoying on the same basis as American wheat flour, the preferential privileges granted American flour by Cuba. The amendment would make milling in bond wheat, when exported to a country granting preferential rates to American products, pay a duty equal to the amount of such preferential treatment. Under this provision Canadian wheat imported in bond into the United States for milling and export to Cuba would bear a duty of 20 per cent. Cuba allows American flour a 20 per cent reduction in her tariff, or about 35 cents a barrel, while her full duty applies to Canadian flour shipped direct to the islands...."

THE FARM BILL

Reassembling of the farm relief conference committee before the end of the week was confidently predicted yesterday by leaders who have been trying to bring the House and Senate into agreement over disposition of the export debenture plan, according to the press to-day. Senator McNary, chairman of the conference, said he thought another meeting would be held tomorrow or Friday and that plans to insure uninterrupted negotiations probably would be agreed upon.

Section 2

Business

Conditions business and financial conditions throughout the several Federal Reserve Districts, based upon statistics for the months of April and May. This says in part: "Industrial activity continued at a high level in April, and the volume of factory employment and payrolls increased further. Loans and investments of member banks in leading cities continued to decline between the middle of April and the middle of May, and were at that time at approximately the same level as a year ago. Industrial activity increased in April to the highest level on record. The iron and steel and automobile industries continued exceptionally active during April. Activity in copper refining, lumber, cement, silk and wool textiles, and the meat-packing industry increased, and production of cotton textiles showed a less than seasonal reduction. Factory employment and payrolls increased, contrary to the seasonal trend....Preliminary reports for the first half of May indicate a continued high rate of operation in the iron and steel industry. Output of lumber and bituminous coal was somewhat larger during the first part of May than at the end of April. Building contracts awarded during the month of April increased sharply and for the first time in five months approximated the total for the corresponding month in the preceding year. The increase was not continued, however, in the first part of May when awards averaged 20 per cent below the same period in May, 1928. During April most classes of building showed seasonal increases over March, the largest being in contracts for residential building and public works and utilities..."

College
Women's
Clothing
Cost

Elisabeth Lyon and Adella Eppel, University of Missouri, have made a study of the cost of clothing among Missouri College girls in Journal of Home Economics for June. They say in part: "The study here briefly summarized was planned to show the inventory value of wardrobes of college girls; the amounts they actually spend for clothing and its upkeep, including the proportions devoted to the various divisions of the wardrobe; the garments obtained ready-made, made at home, and made by dressmakers; and the garments and fabrics most frequently used. Home economics teachers in the University of Missouri and other colleges in the State were asked to cooperate in obtaining inventories of college girls' clothing, clothing accounts that might have been kept previously by the girls, and expense accounts for clothing and its upkeep for the last three months of 1927 and the first three of 1928....The values of the clothing inventories ranged from \$67.25 to \$2,822.75. For approximately 40 per cent of the girls the value was between \$250 and \$500 and for 31 per cent between \$500 and \$750. The average value was \$679. The girls reporting spent on the average of \$20 a month for their clothing and its upkeep. Of the total clothing expenditure, 61 per cent was for outer garments; 14 per cent for hats, shoes, and gloves; 12 per cent for underwear and hosiery; and 13 per cent for accessories. More money was spent for dresses than any other item. These Missouri College girls on the average bought most of their clothing ready made, except in the case of dresses, 50 per cent of which were made at home...."

Cooperatives

Edwy B. Reid gives a summary of the talks on farm cooperation delivered at the recent annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Nation's Business for May 25. He says in part: "Cooperative marketing does not involve merely the gathering of commodities and selling them collectively, Charles A. Ewing, of the National Livestock Producers' Association, of Decatur, Ill., and William McComb, dairy adviser to the Arkansas Bankers' Association, pointed out. It begins with the production of the product and should be carried through to the consumer's table. P. O. Ewing, of Louisville, Ky., pointed to the activities of the Louisville, Ky., Chamber of Commerce, the L. and N. Railroad system and local bankers in introducing purebred dairy stock as a preliminary to better marketing. Discussing the basic function of the cooperative association, Charles W. Holman said, 'The fundamental difference between the cooperative operating under a State charter and the corporation is that in the former one individual has only one vote regardless of the amount of stock he may hold. The cooperative seeks to obtain somewhat higher prices for what it sells and possibly lower prices to the consumer. It seeks to widen markets, improve products, straighten kinks between members and obtain a slightly greater share of the income of the country.' Dr. F. B. Bomberger, director of agricultural extension work for the Maryland College of Agriculture, offered the opinion that cooperation does not begin with production or selling but extends to rural life. 'Interest in cooperation is not confined to the farmers alone,' he said. 'The city man can not be blind to the need for cooperative marketing and production. Best results are obtained when private business and the farmers cooperate.' 'Is it better to have concerted marketing action by the farmers of a community or have 100 peddlers purchasing the farmers' products and giving them very little for them?' asked Robert H. Bean, executive secretary of the American Acceptance Council.... J. S. Crutchfield, president of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., said that cooperatives are governed by the same economic laws that govern other business agencies. 'All marketing problems are complex, usually involving transportation, selling, storage and financing. Cooperative marketing is rapidly getting into the big business class...'"

Cornstalk
Utiliza-
tion

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) for May 23 says: "A German chemist demonstrated in New York a secret process for converting cornstalks into 'lumber.' With a group of newspapermen as witnesses, he placed a quantity of shredded dry cornstalks into a revolving cylinder and then sprayed a dark brown liquid into it. The next step was to remove the cornstalks from the cylinder and place them in a press. After five minutes of pressure under heat, he presented for examination a board about two feet square and one-half inch thick. It was his contention that this cornstalk board, made in 15 minutes, was harder than pine and showed greater average strength. The chemist refused to disclose the nature of the liquid that he used as a binder. The chemist's proposition may be entirely impracticable but if it is not, it most certainly will mean much to the corn growing areas of this Nation."

**Lake Grain
Rates**

Chicago Journal of Commerce for May 27 says: "A fight to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from taking from Illinois grain growers their lake shipping benefits will be made in Washington this week by representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade, it was announced May 26. Should the commission put into effect the recommendation of its examiners who made a general investigation under the Hoch-Smith resolution, to cancel the 'lake shipping specifics,' the result would be lower prices paid to Illinois farmers for their grain, according to J. S. Brown, transportation manager for the Board of Trade. The lake specifics, also known as proportionals, are rates applying on grain shipments into Chicago to be moved out of the city by lake. They are lower by one-half to six cents a hundred pounds than local rates from Illinois cities to Chicago, the board official explained. The farmer has been getting the full benefit of this lower rate on his grain shipments, but substitution of the full local rail rate would reduce his revenues if the lake proportionals are discarded."

**Rural
Hospitals**

Two of the six rural hospitals planned by the Commonwealth Fund of New York--those in Rutherford County, Tenn., and Farmville, Va.--are already in operation. The others, now being built in rural sections of Kentucky, Maine, Kansas, and Ohio, will be ready for use by November 1. These hospitals are to be centers for coordinating all health activities in a single integrated plan, including modern institutional care of the sick, improvement in the standards of medical practice and nursing, and development of public-health work in the district. (Children's Bureau, May 28.)

**Tree Con-
servation
in New
York
State**

The New York State Conservation Department has issued a plea for the preservation of the white pine against its most deadly enemy, the blister rust, a fungus disease which in the due course of time kills the tree, according to the press of May 26. The report says: "The disease is carried to the white pine from currant or gooseberry plants. Of these the cultivated black currant is its worst foe....Henry L. McIntyre, supervisor of forest pest control in the conservation department, recently stated that the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Plant Industry, showed that if a price of \$1.25 were set on all cultivated black currant bushes in the United States, the total value of all the bushes would be around \$898,000, while the value of the merchantable five-needle pine timber is placed around \$584,250,000. Such a statement, he pointed out, upholds the wisdom of the laws prohibiting the growing, propagation or possession of the cultivated black currant. During the past year the New York State Conservation Department initiated a systematic survey to determine the black currant situation in towns where the work was started. It was found that bushes were so commonly distributed that there was not a place in the towns where a plantation or stand of white pine could be grown without being seriously exposed to blister rust infection. According to Mr. McIntyre, the blister rust program in the State has been closely confined to the important white pine sections."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 28--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.05 5/8 to \$1.10 5/8; No.2 red winter Kansas City \$1 to \$1.02; No.2 hard winter (12 1/2% protein) Kansas City 95¢ to 98¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 91 1/2¢ to 94 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 82 1/2¢; Minneapolis 73 1/2¢ to 74 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 1/2¢ to 76¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 1/2¢ to 85¢; Minneapolis 75 1/2¢ to 76 1/2¢; Kansas City 81¢ to 83¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42¢ to 42 3/4¢; Minneapolis 38 7/8 to 39 7/8; Kansas City 45¢ to 46¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.50 to \$15; cows, good and choice, \$9.50 to \$12; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$12 to \$15.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10 to \$10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.85; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.50 to \$13.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 18.58¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 10 points to 18.63¢ and on the Chicago Board of Trade 12 points to 18.76¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 18.36¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 20.23¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$5-\$6.25 per barrel in city markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$3.85 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Virginia pointed type cabbage ranged 40-50 cents per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Mississippi pointed type \$1.75-\$2.25 per barrel crate in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Various varieties of strawberries from Maryland and Delaware sold at 5¢-12¢ quart basis in the East and returned \$1.50-\$4 per 32-quart crate to growers on the Peninsula, according to variety. Kentucky and Missouri Aromas brought mostly \$2.75-\$3.25 per 24-quart crate in midwestern markets. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, ranged \$350-\$825 bulk per car in terminal markets and \$225-\$450 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 3/4¢; 90 score, 42¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢; Single Daisies, 22 1/2¢ to 23 1/2¢; Young Americas, 23¢ to 23 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Section 1

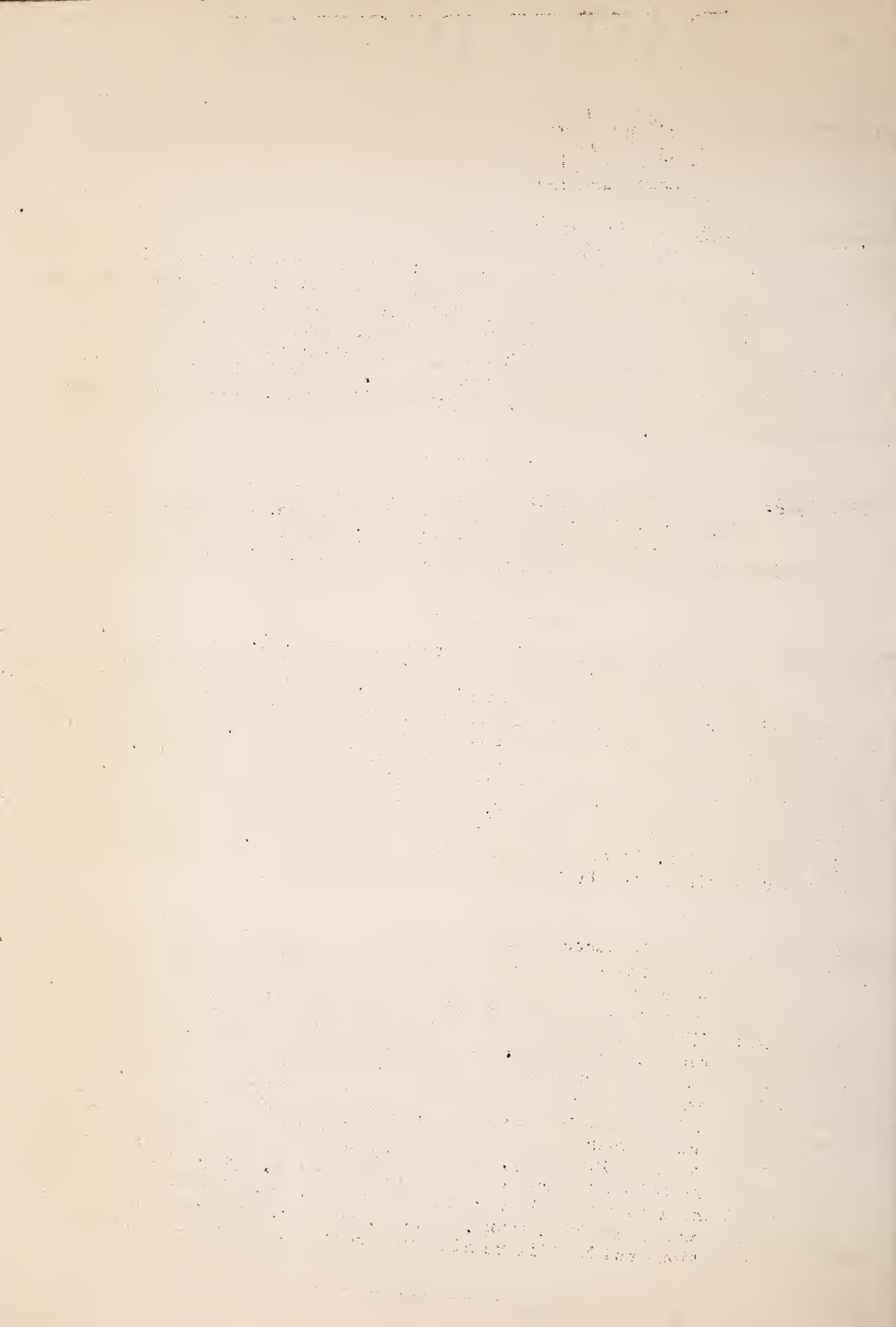
May 31, 1929.

FARM LEGISLATION The press to-day reports: "House leaders were satisfied yesterday that there will be an agreement soon in the conference committee on the farm relief bill. They were confident that the Senate would recede in the controversy over the export debenture plan, probably early next week. Other points of difference between the two Houses, they said, could be quickly ironed out...Pending business in the Senate is the Borah bill to place marketing of perishable agricultural products under Government supervision."

OTHER BILLS The Senate May 29 passed the bill providing for the 1930 census and for reapportionment of the House, 57 to 26. The Senate agricultural committee May 29 approved the Norris bill for Government operation of Muscle Shoals. (Press, May 30.)

POWER BOARD CHANGE The press of May 30 reports that O. C. Merrill, executive secretary and active head of the Federal Power Commission, will resign next week to devote all his time to directing activities of the American Committee of the World Power Conference, with offices in Washington and New York. President Hoover has decided to appoint F. E. Bonner, a Californian, who has been district engineer in the Forest Service, to succeed Merrill. Secretary of War Good, Secretary of Interior Wilbur and Secretary of Agriculture Hyde form the Federal Power Commission proper, but Merrill as executive secretary has been in active charge of the work, assisted by Army engineers, legal counsel and others assigned by the War, Interior and Agriculture departments. The executive secretary has supervision of all operations of the commission.

GERMAN DEBT ACCORD An Associated Press dispatch to the press of May 30 reports that agreement on revised annuities of German World War reparations, the major task that has engaged the experts in Paris for nearly sixteen weeks, was reached by the Germans and creditors on May 29. The report says: "The final agreement was a compromise, and a compromise reached on the basis of proposals by Owen D. Young, American chairman of the conference, who more than once earlier has drawn his associates out of a seeming deadlock. His proposal has been altered only by adjusting it to special conditions." The situation was explained by Thomas W. Lamont, American alternate, as follows: "Both creditor and German experts have heretofore declared themselves willing to accept the annuity figures of 2,050,000,000 marks as suggested by the chairman, although a difference existed on the question of interpretation. This difference has now been removed and a common basis for interpretation acceptable to both the creditors and to Germany has been found, subject, however, to agreement on the outstanding conditions which still remain for discussion and settlement."



Section 2

British Scientific Research The Irish Trade Journal for May says: "That 'British industry must learn to alter its outlook, and where scientific investigation is concerned, to think in thousands of pounds where it now thinks in hundreds or even in tens' is the judgment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in its report for the year 1927-28 published recently. State aided scientific industrial research in Great Britain began during the Great War with the establishment in 1915 of an advisory council for the promotion of scientific research, in particular research dealing with the application of science to industry. While the department aims primarily at stimulating private enterprise, it accepts direct responsibility for research in affairs of wide importance to the community which can not be left altogether to private individuals or corporations...The work of the department falls into four main divisions, namely: 1. The direct organization and coordination of important researches; 2. Encouragement given to individual workers; 3. Assistance given to scientific and professional societies; 4. The organization of cooperative research association...Among permanent bodies established by the department for research under its own direction are the Fuel Research Board, the Food Investigation Board and the Building Research Board, the scope of which is sufficiently indicated by their titles...The Food Investigation Board cooperates with the Empire Marketing Board which has given financial assistance for the conduct of low temperature research. The Food Investigation Board's researches are concerned largely with the engineering problems of the cold storage industry, with the preservation of fish, meat and fruits, with the chemistry of putrefaction and the chemistry of edible oils and fats...Special assistance to independent research workers has been of three kinds. Young research workers have been aided to continue their studies for a limited period; others of greater achievement have been supplied with funds to enable them to employ research or technical assistance, or to purchase special apparatus and equipment; finally, substantial grants have been made in rare cases when the distinction of the worker and the nature of the investigation seemed to justify it...Because of its importance in developing the research spirit in industry, the department's scheme of cooperative research is probably to be regarded as its most significant achievement...In addition to the central bureau, the Building Research Board and the Forest Products Research Board maintain their own intelligence sections."

California Conditions Continued aggressive expansion of industry and moderate activity in trade marked the month of April and the early weeks of May in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. Demand for credit increased and, by mid-May, member bank loans were higher than ever before. The expansion in volume of credit in use was largely in loans for commercial purposes, although loans on securities advanced to near the peak levels of last March. The District's supply of funds increased substantially during the weeks preceding May 15, however, and despite the growth of member bank loans demand

for credit at the Reserve Bank was reduced to the lowest levels of the current year. Industry, in the aggregate, continued the rapid growth which has characterized the productive activities of the district since the middle of 1928. The present high level of activity chiefly reflects heavy production schedules in the lumber, paper and pulp, iron and steel, copper, and petroleum industries. Output of cement and of food products was smaller last month than a year ago. The district's agricultural outlook, rendered uncertain by unfavorable weather during the winter and spring months, was further obscured during April and early May by adverse price developments.

Competition

George Washington Hill is the author of "The Newer Competition" in World's Work for June. He says in part: "Take a list of all known industries existing twenty-five years ago and compare it with that of to-day. The new ones in many instances are now larger than the previous total. Other new ones are forcing their way in all the time, yet nothing has disappeared unless the customer's use for it has terminated. A few years ago a Middle Western banker and agriculturist estimated that of our six million farmers--including owners and tenants--about one million net \$5,000 a year, while a million at the other extreme net only \$100 a year each; this, of course, being over and above the cost of a livelihood. The point is that in the million unsupplied farmers and comparable groups elsewhere we have the market, and in fact-finding scientific studies we have the means, for a continuous extension of production and consumption. The new competition is therefore not limited to the customers whose names are now on somebody's mailing lists, and concentration on this visible market to the exclusion of the larger invisible one is what runs up costs. Competitions, from the point of view of the customer, can not lie between two products unless they are exactly alike in all respects. When he doesn't care which one he buys, competition is reduced to a battle between two men or two organizations for his order. While he does care and is hunting for a product that will best serve the use he intends to make of it, the new competition appears. The first step in this is the development of a product having a specific use, and the next is a simple matter of showing it to him."

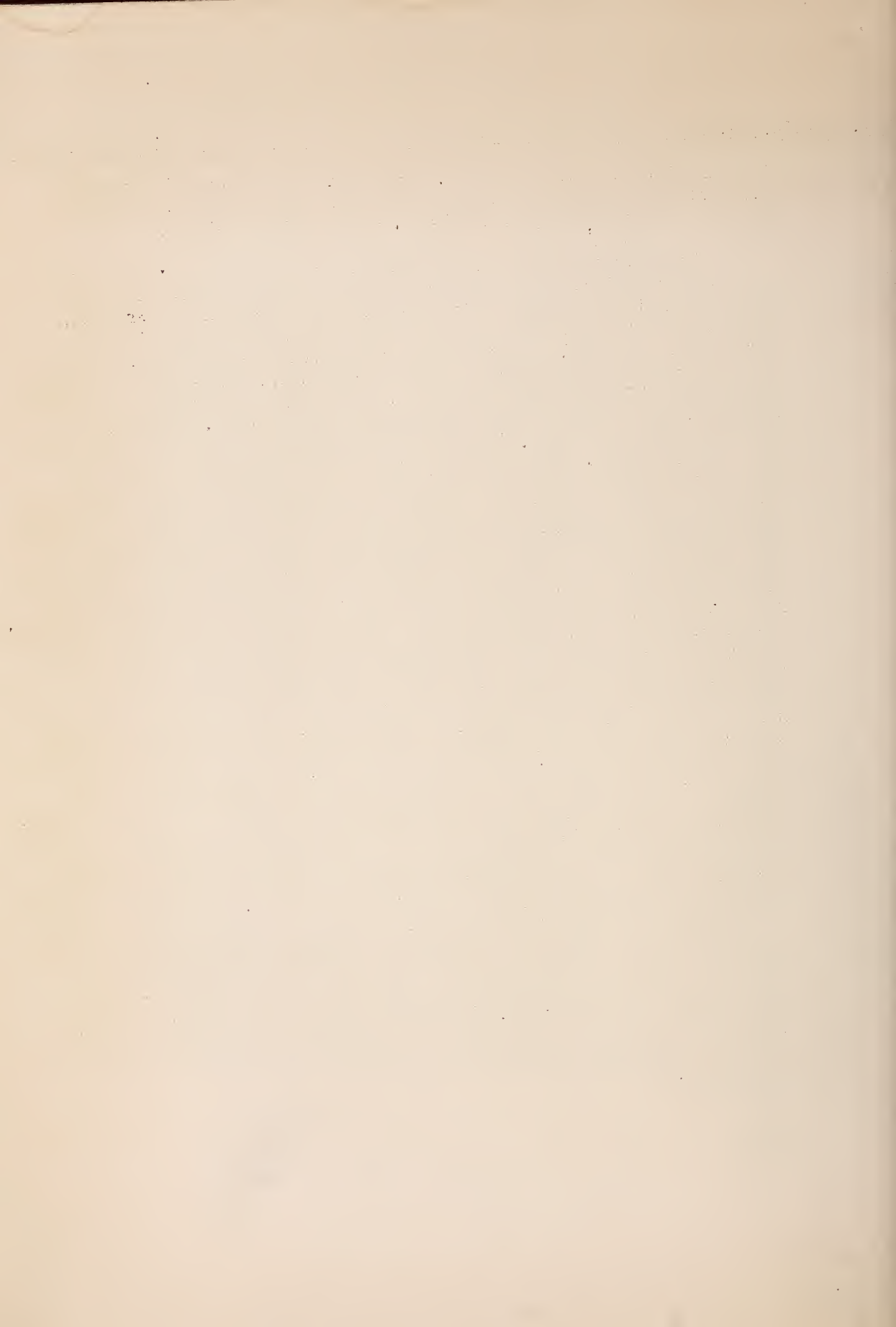
Home Economics for Men

"For the last three years the School of Home Economics of the North Dakota Agricultural College has offered a course advertised as 'Home Economics for Men.' The average yearly enrollment in this course for the three years is fifty-six men. The course is open to men of junior or senior standing. The purpose is to give men an understanding of the problems and opportunities in the home which men should be able to share with women. At the outset of the course an attempt is made to give the men an understanding of the present day young woman as a wife and homemaker. Traditions are difficult barriers many times, and the modern young man is still using the pattern of his mother as a guide in his own selecting. It takes tactful, earnest, and persistent teaching to show him that women have changed and progressed and that along with the rapidly changing world, the home too is changing...The course deals with such subjects as relationships between college men and women, courtship, engagements, family finance, incompatibilities, other causes of divorce, preparation

for parenthood, child training, health and recreation of the family, and such other subjects as have to do with the setting up of good standards of family life..." (Jour. of Home Econ. June.)

Sugar
Market

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for May 25 says: "The larger part of the world's sugar production has no direct effect upon the international price basis. In a country like France, for example, where sugar is highly protected and where domestic production ordinarily falls a little short of meeting national requirements, prices are more or less independent of the world basis. Indirectly of course every pound of sugar made in France, or in any other country similarly situated, has a bearing upon the general price level, because, if it were not produced there, it would be replaced by sugar from some other part of the world. Fully 80 per cent of all the sugar in the world finds its market within the country of production or in some other country in which it enjoys a preference of some sort. The competition that directly determines the world price comes from the effort of sugar that does not have access to a preferential market to find buyers in markets that are not entirely preempted by other producers. The number of such producing countries is not large. Its principal members are Java, Cuba (for that portion of its crop not sold to the United States), Czechoslovakia and Poland in Europe, Santo Domingo in the West Indies, and Peru in South America. The export surplus of these countries has been increasing in recent years and is now above 6,000,000 tons, to which must be added each year various amounts from countries which produce primarily for their domestic markets but have occasional excess supplies which they are ready to sell at whatever price may be obtainable. While the quantity of sugar seeking purchasers outside of the country of production has been increasing, the extent of the market available to such sugar has been steadily shrinking. As we have noted, the United Kingdom is drawing more of its supplies from Empire territory and has ceased to be an important market for European white sugars. Various countries that formerly imported a part of their requirements are becoming self-sufficient, as is the case with Japan which this year is importing no sugar for the domestic market. Other countries which formerly did not figure as producers of sugar are establishing the industry in their own territories. With the number dependent upon outside sources of sugar supply becoming less and the extent of their dependence growing smaller, the problem of overproduction reduces itself to a question of adjusting the production of countries without access to preferred markets to the reduced requirements of markets not preempted..."



Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 29—Grain prices: No. 2 red winter Kansas City \$1.01 to \$1.04; No. 2 hard winter 12 1/2% protein Kansas City 96 to \$1.00; No. 2 hard winter (Not on protein basis) Kansas City 92 to 95¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 73 1/2 to 74 1/2¢; Kansas City 74 1/2 to 76¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 84 to 84 1/2¢; Minneapolis 75 1/2 to 76 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 to 83 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 to 42 1/2¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 44 to 45¢.

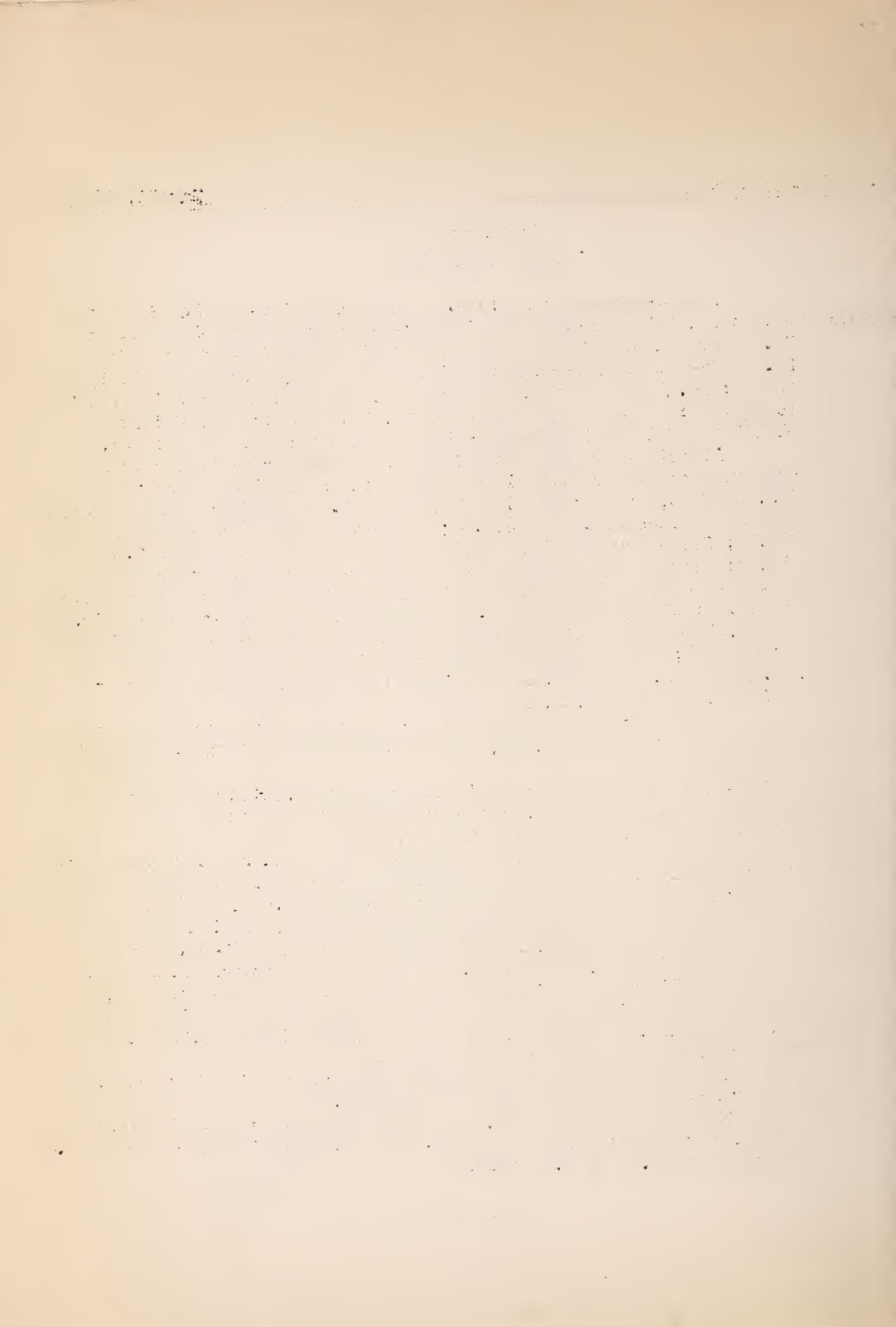
Livestock prices quoted May 29: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.65 to \$15.00; Cows, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.00; Heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13.00 to \$14.75; Vealers, good and choice \$12.00 to \$15.00; Feeder and Stocker cattle Steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.00 to \$10.70; Light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.90; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.50; (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs; Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$12.25 to \$13.00; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

July future contracts today on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 18.33¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 21 points to 18.42¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 24 points to 18.12¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.36¢, average of five markets.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes sold at \$4.25-\$6.25 per barrel in city markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-\$3.65 per 100 pounds on the Chicago carlot market; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Virginia pointed type cabbage weak at 30 to 75 cents per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi pointed type \$2-\$2.25 per barrel crate in the Middle West. Tennessee pony crates \$1.15-\$1.25 in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, ranged \$465 to \$725 bulk per car in terminal markets and \$250-\$475 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.25-\$1.90 per standard crate in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score 42 3/4¢; 90 score, 40¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 23¢; Single Daisies 23-23 1/2¢; Young Americas 23-23 1/2¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 53

Section 1

June 1, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Agreement upon the report to be made to the Senate and House on farm relief legislation, including a recommendation for the elimination of the export debenture plan, is expected to be reached to-day by the farm relief conference committee. The report would have to be approved by both branches of Congress before the legislation could be sent to President Hoover....An early agreement on a report was made possible by the resumption of meetings yesterday as House members agreed to take up a general discussion of the two farm bills passed separately by the Senate and House, leaving the debenture plan to the last....At yesterday's meeting, the conferees decided upon the wording of the declaration of policy, and began a discussion of how many members should comprise the proposed farm board and the manner of fixing the salary of the chairman. The House bill provides for a board of six members with the chairman's salary fixed by the President. The Senate's bill would set up a farm board of 12 members, all of whose salary, including that of the chairman, would be \$12,000 a year. Conferees indicate that the final draft would recommend a board of nine, all members receiving a \$12,000 annual salary...."

TARIFF HEARINGS

Chairman Smoot yesterday called a meeting of the Senate finance committee for Monday to map its course in conducting the hearings on the House tariff bill, which will begin June 11. At the same time Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the committee, announced the Democrats on the committee would meet this morning to discuss plans for minority participation in the hearings and subsequent debate on the floor. (A.P., June 1.)

GRAIN FUTURES ACT UPHELD

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that the constitutionality of the Grain Futures Act, which requires grain firms to report their daily trades to the Department of Agriculture, was upheld by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson yesterday in a ruling denying Bartlett, Frazer Company, Board of Trade operators, a temporary injunction restraining the Government from enforcing the provisions of the law.

IODINE FOOD TEST

Citing the results achieved by a State investigation of the iodine content of foods grown in South Carolina, Dr. James A. Hayne, chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Health, in a paper prepared for delivery before the conference of State and Provincial health authorities at Washington, urged other health officers to conduct an analysis of food grown in their States and Provinces. "We know that South Carolina fruits and vegetables contain sufficient iodine for nutritional purposes and if persons will eat South Carolina fruits and vegetables they can reasonably expect not to have goitre," he declared, presenting tables showing the large content of iodine in the fruits and vegetables of his State. (Press, June 1.)



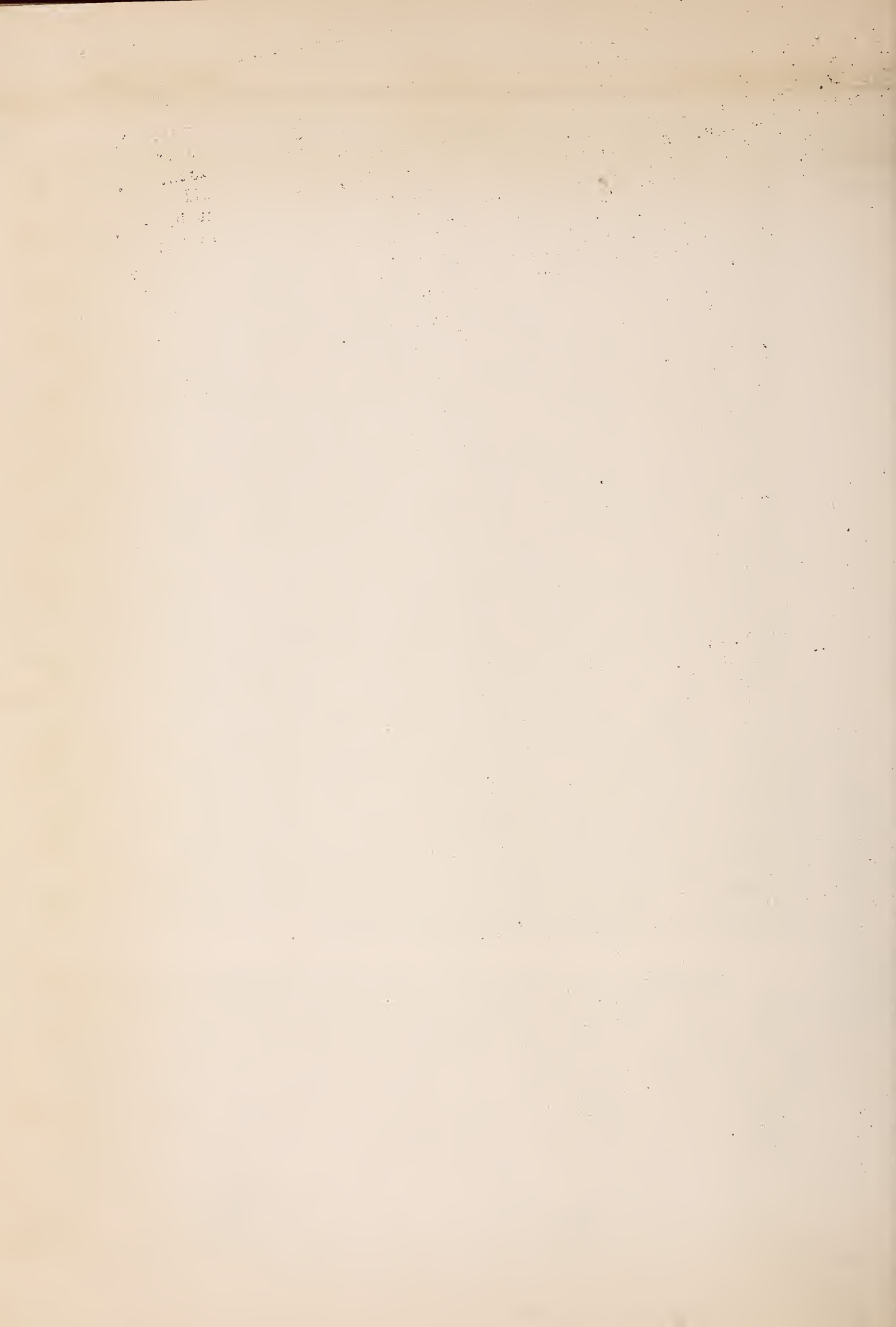
Section 2

American
Housing
Changes

The trend toward apartment house dwelling continues in full swing. This fact is brought out by the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In 1928, homes were provided in new buildings for 388,678 families in these 257 cities; 53.7 per cent of these were in apartment houses, 35.2 per cent in one-family dwellings, and 11.1 per cent in two-family dwellings. In 1921 only 24.4 per cent were housed in apartment houses, and 58.3 per cent were housed in one-family dwellings. This is the first year since the compilation of these data by the bureau that more families were provided for in new apartment houses than in one-family and two-family houses combined. This is the third consecutive year that more family units have been provided in apartment dwellings than in one-family dwellings. In the 14 cities of the United States having a population of half a million or over 67.2 per cent of the families provided for in 1928 were housed in apartment buildings, 22.1 per cent in one-family dwellings and 10.7 per cent in two-family dwellings. In 1927 the same classes of dwellings in these cities housed 60.8 per cent, 25.8 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively. These 14 cities provided new dwelling places for 236,113 families in 1927 and 232,681 families in 1928. In 1928 Chicago provided for a larger portion of its families in apartments than any other city, 80.7 per cent of the total housing units in new dwellings being in this class of building as compared with 12.2 per cent in one-family dwellings. The per cent of families housed in new apartment houses in New York in 1928 practically equals that of Chicago, 80.3 per cent of the new housing units being in apartment houses and 12.4 per cent in one-family dwellings. Baltimore built a larger proportion of one-family dwellings than any other city in this population group, 86.4 per cent of the dwelling units for which permits were issued in 1928 being in one-family dwellings and only 13.6 per cent in apartment houses. Most of the cities having a population of from 25,000 to 500,000 provided more new family housing units in one-family dwellings than in apartment houses. Even in the smaller cities, however, the popularity of the apartment house is growing. "Just what effect this change in the type of dwelling will have on the social, economic and political life of the country is hard to determine," says the bureau. "That it will have its impress on the character, life and customs of the people is an undoubted fact."

Cotton
Exchange
Rules

Changes in the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange which were made in the fiscal year ended on April 30 are reviewed in the fifty-ninth annual report of the exchange, which appears to-day. The report states that the outstanding developments of the year were: Limitation by the exchange of interest in cotton contracts in any one month to 250,000 bales; organization of a control committee with broad supervisory powers; adoption of deliveries at five southern points in addition to deliveries at New York; establishment of a joint inspection bureau at Houston and Galveston; amendment of the charter of the exchange by the State Legislature to enable the exchange to trade in cotton mill and kindred securities; adoption of a rule prohibiting extension of credits in excess of \$5 a bale or a maximum credit of \$10,000. G. H. Miller, president of the exchange, said that during the year 475,000 bales were delivered on contract, while spot sales, as reported by New York merchants, totaled 246,266 bales.



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 31: Livestock prices quoted May 31: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.65 to \$15.25; Cows, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.00; Heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12.75 to \$14.75; vealers, good and choice \$11.50 to \$15.00; Feeder and stocker cattle Steers, good and choice \$12.25 to \$13.25; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.00 to \$10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.80 to \$10.90; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.80 to \$10.90; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.60 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$11.75 to \$12.40; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$13.25 to \$16.75.

July future contracts to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 18.16¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 16 points to 18.26, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 9 points to 18.45¢. The average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 18¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.25¢.

Grain prices quoted May 31: No. 2 red winter Chicago \$1.14 1/2 Nominal; Kansas City 98¢ to \$1.01; No. 2 hard winter 12 1/2% protein Kansas City 91 to 96¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 78 1/2¢ nominal; Minneapolis 71 1/2 to 72 1/2¢; Kansas City 72 1/2 to 73 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 79 1/2 to 81 1/4¢; Minneapolis 74 1/2 to 75 1/2¢; Kansas City 80 to 81 1/2¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 40 3/4 to 41 3/4¢; Minneapolis 37 7/8 to 38 3/8¢; Kansas City 42 1/2 to 43 1/2¢.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes closed at \$4.50-\$6 per cloth top barrel in northern markets. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.50-\$3.75 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; few \$2.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.40-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 90-95¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55-60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia Various Varieties of strawberries ranged 5¢-8¢ per quart in city markets. Maryland East Shore various varieties 7¢-10¢ in the East. Missouri Aromas \$2.25-\$2.75 per 24-quart crate in Chicago. California Salmon Tint Cantaloupes \$5-\$7.50 per standard 36s and 45s in consuming centers; \$2.75-\$3 f.o.b. Brawley, California. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-\$1.65 per standard crate in city markets. California Yellow stock \$1.65-\$1.75 in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$535-\$695 bulk per car, per 24-30 pounds average in New York City; \$250-\$450 f.o.b. Leesburg; Dixie Belles \$250-\$375 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score - 43¢; 91 score - 42 3/4¢; 90 score - 40¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats - 23¢; Single Daisies - 23-23 1/2¢; Young Americas - 23-23 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 54

Section 1

June 3, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press of June 2 reports that administration leaders expressed the opinion on Saturday that the Senate will uphold a prospective recommendation by the farm relief conference committee to eliminate the export debenture plan from the farm bill expected to be presented to both branches of Congress next week for final approval. The report says: "With this situation in mind, the leaders are prepared to ask a vote in the Senate on the conference report as soon as the conferees complete their work. Senator McNary, of Oregon, chairman of the conference, said he expected this to be early this week. The conferees had hoped to complete their work Saturday but found it impossible to do so..."

"The conference committee reached a tentative decision June 1 regarding the make-up of the proposed farm board. The decision recommended a board of eight appointed members and the Secretary of Agriculture, who would serve ex officio. The appointed members would serve for six years at an annual salary of \$12,000.

"The House farm bill provided for a board of six members, and that of the Senate for twelve, one each from the twelve Federal Land Bank districts. The conference committee decided to permit the President to name board members without geographical consideration but agreed to insert a section in the bill asking the President to keep in mind the localities in which the major crops are produced. The committee had in mind a board representing the cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, and livestock areas..."

GRAIN FUTURES LAW

A Chicago dispatch to the press of June 2 says: "Notice has been given that an appeal will be taken from the order of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson denying a preliminary injunction against the Government in connection with the enforcement of the Grain Futures Act. In effect the order, issued May 31, dismissed the suit filed some time ago, by the Bartlett Frazier Co., grain brokers in Chicago and Kansas City..."

NEW YORK MILK

The New York Times to-day states that an agreement to boycott all can milk furnished by forty-eight wholesale dealers in the Bronx and to sell only bottle milk at cost as a protest against the increase in wholesale loose milk from \$4 to \$4.40 for a 40-quart can was reached last night by members of the Bronx Grocers' and Dairymen's Association at a meeting at New York. Unless a settlement is effected by tomorrow morning, the general ban will go in effect on Thursday in 1,850 stores of the Bronx. Wholesale dealers will lose a market for more than 30,000 cans of milk a week. The report says: "Although strong in the belief that wholesalers have made a legitimate profit at \$4 a can, the association expressed willingness to arbitrate for a rate of \$4.20 a can, which would enable the retail dealers to sell for 12 cents a quart and make a profit of one-half cent on each quart. At the present price of \$4.40, a charge is being made of 13 cents a quart, figuring a 20 per cent loss due to shrinkage..."



Section 2

Canadian
Forest
Survey

A Toronto dispatch May 31 states that Canada's pulp supply, her forests and the problems connected with their development, are receiving the attention of three members of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto, Professors T. W. Dwight and J. F. White and R. C. Hosie. The report says: "Dr. C. D. Howe, dean of the faculty, explained that more than 60 per cent of the northern forests have been burned during the last half century, but nevertheless, Canada will have to depend very largely upon these lands for its future supply of pulpwood.

"Professor Dwight, in the Sudbury district, is striving to find out what can be expected from the lands in the next twenty-five or thirty years. At present they are partly covered with trees of value, such as spruce and balsam, mixed with trees of little or no commercial purpose, such as birch and poplar. Part of the study is to determine the limits of the areas which will never be productive again and the areas from which pulpwood can be expected to grow. The study resolves itself into growth and yield..."

Federal
Farm Board

In an editorial review of the Federal Farm Board, The Country Gentleman for June says: "...So far control is in the hands of the farmers. But in each case the Federal Farm Board is given strong powers of supervision if not actual authority. Loans are to be made to a cooperative subject to the board's approval of the cooperative's policies, organization and management. A clearing-house association 'shall operate under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board.' Advances to stabilization corporations are for such periods and upon such terms and conditions and at such interest rates as the board may prescribe. And it is given the further right of access to the books and policies of these organizations. In this feature, and in the large undefined powers of the board, lie potentialities that some view with concern. As stated by its sponsors in the House, this board is proposed to be clothed with the 'broadest powers ever conferred by the Government upon any agency to guide and assist any group of citizens.' And, as President Hoover recently pointed out, it is 'the tendency of all boards to use the whole of their authority.' This is past experience in this country. Accordingly those who look askance at the plan see in it ultimate possibilities of onerous regulation as well as the more immediate chances of relief. They feel that the inevitable result will be to range farming alongside the railroads and banking, as an industry under the dominant oversight of a Government bureau. It is true that farmers are apparently left the option of invoking the services of the board or not, as they wish. The presumption naturally is that those who are hard pressed will seek its aid. It is difficult to see how they would obtain any very prompt benefits otherwise. In the way of indirect aid to agriculture the board is given a large sphere of action. It is to keep itself and the public posted regarding crop prices, prospects, supply and demand at home and abroad and the probabilities of any overproduction of a crop. As originally devised it is to concern itself also with land utilization, the elimination of unprofitable marginal land, the economic need of reclamation or irrigation projects, methods of expanding farm markets at home and abroad and developing new by-products, and the effects of transportation conditions on agricultural products. The sum of all of these

objects would constitute virtually the structure of a national agricultural policy. Something of that sort is needed. It has not been brought about heretofore because it has been everybody's business in general and nobody's in particular. If the board could perform such a service along sound and enduring lines it would justify itself. There is plenty of opportunity for it also in working out needed improvements in the distribution of farm products...It is a plan that will have to be regarded with patience. With its machinery still to be set up and its provisions still to be worked out, what may come out of it cannot be gauged in advance. The farm organizations have wisely taken an attitude of suspended judgment..."

Homemakers

Hazel Kyrk and Margaret Reid, University of Chicago, have made an estimate of the number of women engaged in homemaking in Journal of Home Economics for June. They draw their conclusion by a process of elimination from figures supplied by the census of 1920. Their article says in part: "How many women are engaged in homemaking in the United States? It is usually assumed that since the Bureau of the Census has hitherto sought to discover only the gainful occupations of women we are left without any evidence as to the number engaged in this economically important but nongainful pursuit. There are data, however, in the Census Reports that enable one to make certain estimates of the number; and in view of the fact that there is a movement to secure the enumeration of women so engaged in 1930, it is interesting to speculate in what respects a similar attempt at earlier censuses would have changed the estimated figures." After defining their methods of deduction, the authors say: "We arrive then at the conservative estimate of 22,169,387 women 15 years of age and over engaged in homemaking in 1920."

Meat Situation

Farmers received 10 per cent more for their hogs at the leading markets during the month closing May 31 than they received in May of last year, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation, issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. "The export trade in meat products was comparatively quiet. There was a fair demand for fresh pork during the month, but wholesale prices were relatively unsatisfactory. The demand for fresh shoulders was somewhat better than the demand for loins. Prices of all fresh products are relatively low, compared with the prices at which hogs are selling. The smoked meat business was quite slow in the first half of the month, but improved during the latter part. Prices were about steady. The bacon trade has improved substantially during recent months and is now on about as good a basis as the ham business. The dressed beef trade improved slightly towards the end of the month. There was some improvement in the dressed lamb market at the end of the month. The wool market has been active but prices were somewhat lower than during April."

Playing Fields for England

An editorial in Country Life (London) for May 18 says: "From time to time the public is given a certain amount of information as to the progress of the playing fields movement, but it is doubtful whether it is generally recognized how much admirable work is now being done by the Carnegie Trustees in conjunction with the National Playing Fields Association...The first survey undertaken by the association disclosed a lamentable state of affairs, and showed that the supply of open spaces was, in fact, hopelessly



inadequate to the demand. Since the Carnegie Trustees announced their offer of financing, in connection with the National Playing Fields Association, a system of grants to local authorities and others who were willing to submit to certain definite conditions, several hundred applications have been received, and grants to the number of one hundred and twenty-three were made by the trustees during 1928. In nearly every case trust grants have been supplemented by National Playing Fields Association grants, and the total sum of the grants from the two bodies is approximately 50,000 pounds, of which the Trustees have given roughly 33,000 pounds. As the joint grants of the two bodies represent about one-tenth of the cost in each case, this means that, apart from numerous gifts of land from private donors, the value of which has not been ascertained, the country is the richer in playing fields by at least 500,000 pounds worth of land and equipment. The total new acreage is estimated at well over 3,000, and it is explicitly stated in many instances that the grants have supplied just the necessary stimulus... Incidentally, it is extremely interesting to notice the large number of grants which have been made to small rural parishes..."

Rural
Population An editorial in The Illinois Farmer for May 15 says: "It's the city girl and not the city boy who goes out into the great open spaces where men are men and women are--well, anyhow, a greater percentage of the farm homemakers than of farm operators, are city-born. Surveying the farm families in eight townships in as many counties, P. G. Beck, rural sociologist with the rural economics department of the Ohio State University, discovered that of the men farm operators, 6 per cent had been born in cities or villages, while of the farm homemakers, 8.4 per cent were of urban birth. Further, more women had been born in the cities of the State than had been born in the villages, while the men who were of urban birth were equally divided between city and village. Of the women, 3 per cent had been born in villages, and 5.4 per cent in cities. The survey did not include foreign born population, only native white rural families. In the course of the survey, Beck obtained data on 971 families. He believes that weighing his figures according to various factors which were not taken into account in the numerical totals, would not change the figure for the State to any great extent."

Water
Transportation "Water traffic will more and more supplement rail traffic in the commerce of the United States. Every now and then an incident crops out that indicates the new tendency in transportation. Report comes from Rochester, New York, that traffic on the barge canal has been on the increase since 1920, and this year will break all records. It is predicted that 3,000,000 tons will pass through the waterway before the close of navigation." (The Idaho Farmer, May 16)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 55

Section 1

June 4, 1929.

SIMMONS FARM BILL The Senate agricultural committee yesterday favorably re-reported the Simmons bill to authorize an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to encourage the development of diversified farming in ten Southern States, according to the press to-day.

MUSCLE SHOALS The Senate agricultural committee also favorably reported the Norris resolution for Government operation of Muscle Shoals, according to the press to-day.

FOOD LICENSE BILL The press to-day reports that the Borah bill to license commission merchants, dealers and brokers handling perishable products was passed by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House.

GRAIN MARKET A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "Approximately \$300,000,000 was added to the actual and prospective wealth of the country yesterday as the result of one of the most sensational advances in the grain markets since the war. Buying based on statements from Washington that the Government would act to check the decline which had carried all deliveries of grain to a new low for the season, and wheat to the lowest figure in about sixty-five years, as compared with the allcommodity index, lifted prices at the opening as much as $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents on wheat, $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents on corn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents on oats and 6 cents on rye, with frantic shorts bidding up the wheat price 1 cent between trades in an effort to cover, and were assisted in their operations by general commission house buying..."

CUBAN BEEF INSPECTION The New York Times to-day reports: "Replying yesterday to the charge made by William Bullock, chairman of the City Affairs Committee of the New York County Committee, that inferior Cuban beef was given to patients in the twenty-six New York City hospitals, Commissioner of Hospitals William Schroeder, jr., issued a statement declaring that all foreign beef entering New York was inspected by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and that all the Cuban beef used in municipal hospitals was in accordance with specifications formed by the Board of Estimate..."

FREIGHT RATES The Interstate Commerce Commission would be directed to reduce freight rates on wheat and cotton for export in proportion to those rates enjoyed by steel and iron destined for export, under a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Jones of Texas. A similar resolution introduced by Representative Howard of Nebraska would apply only to wheat. (Press, June 4.)

Section 2

Fruit Fly
Menace

Manufacturers Record for May 30 says: "The Mediterranean Fly is a menace not merely to Florida or the fruit regions of the South, but to the entire country. Unless checked, this danger could spread to the Pacific Coast and could very seriously lessen the supply of foodstuffs and of citrus and other fruits, all of which are so essential to the country's welfare. It is one of the big problems which the Federal Government must handle on a large scale and without regard to cost involved. Individual States may well make a vigorous and aggressive fight to exterminate the fly wherever it appears, or to prevent its coming into the State; but back of this should be the full power of the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, and no effort should be spared to make the fight a quick and aggressive one. If this be done, no great harm should result from the Mediterranean Fly in this country. Individual interests, of course, here and there, will suffer; but out of such a fight as ought to be made by the Federal and State Governments there should come some development that will offset the expense of the fight and the loss to individuals..."

Heath Hen
Extinction

"The Last Heath Hen" is the subject of an illustrated article by Dr. Alfred O. Gross in The Sportsman for June. Dr. Gross reviews the effort that has been made by the State of Massachusetts, at the heath-hen reservation at Marthas Vineyard, to preserve the last flock of these game birds, and tells of its reduction to a single specimen. Of this last bird the author writes: "The lone male bird as I viewed him from a blind on the isolated farm among the scrub oaks near West Tisbury presented a pathetic figure. There were no fellow antagonists to challenge him to a fight, no companions to share his joys and sorrows. He did not boom as the birds have always done at this time of the year while on the 'booming' field, for there was nothing to inspire him to such efforts. One morning, however, as if the lonesomeness was too great, he flew to the top of a scrub-oak tree, a vantage point where every creature in the vicinity could see him. He erected his tail, threw forward his pinnate feathers, spread his primaries against his body, and inflated the striking orange sacs on the side of his neck. There he boomed again and again, but it was no use, there were no fellow heath hens to admire or to challenge him. The sight of this last heath hen has created an indelible impression on my mind."

Maine
Poultry
Industry

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 25 says: "Everything seems assured that the efforts of the Maine poultry breeders' association to establish an official egg-laying contest in the State will be successful. The project, started last fall by a committee from the breeders' association, took the form of a bill that was placed before the legislature where it received favorable attention. For various reasons a definite appropriation could not be made for the proposed plant, but it is expected that money from the surplus revenue construction fund will enable plans to proceed so that the first contest can start November this year. The plans call for enough buildings to accomodate 100 pens, and a house for the contest superintendent. The resolution placed before the legislature requested an appropriation of \$20,000 for the first fiscal



year, and \$5,000 for the second year. After carefully considering proposed locations from many angles, the committee decided to accept land offered by the Maine experimental station at Highmoor Farm, the State experimental farm in Monmouth. The contest will be supervised by the State department of agriculture under the direction of the division of animal industry...It is not planned to limit the contest to Maine breeders alone, but to make it national in scope, although the present outlook indicates that Maine poultrymen will enter enough birds to fill the 100 pens...."

Nutrition
in Child
Hygiene

Dr. Victor E. Levine, of the School of Medicine, Creighton University, is the author of "The Importance of Nutrition in Child Hygiene" in The June Scientific Monthly. He says in part: "Nutrition has come to be looked upon in the last few years as a very important factor in the life of the individual. The spirited public-health worker realizes the importance of diet for maintaining health, and the progressive physician is now effectively employing diet as a therapeutic measure...The report of 1918 of the Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C., presents figures that should awaken even the most indifferent citizens. There were in 1918 approximately twenty-two million school children. At least 1 per cent, or 200,000, ranked among the mental defectives. At least 1 per cent, or 200,000, were handicapped by organic heart disease. At least 5 per cent, or one million, were on the verge of having tuberculosis. At least 25 per cent, or five million, had defective vision. From 15 to 25 per cent, or three or five million, had diseased tonsils and other glandular troubles. From 10 to 20 per cent, or eleven to sixteen million, had defective teeth. At least 20 per cent, or four million, were suffering directly from malnutrition. At present one third of Chicago school children have some nervous disorder, and two thirds of New York school children are physically defective. A large percentage of growing children are underweight for their height. Judged by standard height-weight tables, from 15 to 40 per cent, and even as high as 60 per cent, of school children have been found to be undernourished. In a study of 506 children selected as the best specimens of health that could be found among school children, it was found that one fifth of them were underweight according to the standards most frequently used in school work in the United States. Twenty per cent of these children were more than 10 per cent underweight according to Wood's standard height-weight-age tables; 13 per cent were more than 10 per cent underweight according to Dryer's standard stem length and chest circumference tables. Undernourishment and malnutrition have been found to be prevalent among the children of the well-to-do as well as of the poor. To remedy this condition requires individual diagnosis of the cause in each instance, and success often depends upon the cooperation of the parent, the teacher, the physician and the child. Over a billion dollars is spent each year by our Nation for the education of the pupils in the schools, but only twelve to fifteen million dollars is expended for school health work. Only sixty-five cents per child per year is spent on health, that is less than 1.5 per cent of the total school fund. No wonder that 15 to 20 per cent of nonpromotion, retardation in studies and elimination of children from school is the result of ill

health and the neglect of remediable defects. No wonder that approximately two hundred thousand children die each year, 130,000 of these coming from the public schools..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 3: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.75-15.25; cows, good and choice \$9.50-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-14.75; vealers, good and choice \$11-14.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.10-10.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-11.05; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-10.60; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$15.25-16.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$11.50-13.25.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$4-\$5.50 per cloth-top barrel in leading city markets. Virginia Cobblers mostly \$4.50-\$5.25. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$3.90 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Maine sacked Green Mountains closed at \$1.35-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4.50-\$6.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$2.50-\$2.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, brought \$375 to \$675 bulk per car in terminal markets; \$225 to \$450 f.o.b. Leesburg. Texas yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-1.90 per standard crate in distributing centers; Crystal White Wax \$1.60-\$2 per crate.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢; Single Daisies 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 8 designated markets (holiday 2 markets) advanced 26 points to 18.18¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the average 10 markets was 20.49¢. July future contracts today on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 34 points to 18.40¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 45 points to 18.55¢. Holiday today at New Orleans.

Grain prices quoted: No. 2 red winter wheat at Kansas City \$1.04-1.07; No. 2 hard winter 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein at Kansas City \$1.00-\$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis, 76¢-77¢; Kansas City 78¢-79¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 84¢-85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 79¢-80¢; Kansas City 84¢-86¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-41 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIII, No. 56

Section 1

June 5, 1929.

FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION

The press to-day reports: "President Hoover has been informed that the Senate conferees will drop the debenture plan and agree to farm relief legislation acceptable to him. He is so confident of the adoption of this program that he is now considering for appointment members of the new Federal Farm Board proposed by the bill, with the idea that the board may undertake to solve the surplus problem which is depressing wheat prices. The administration does not intend to formulate any plans for dealing with the wheat situation, believing that this is a prime problem for the board itself to consider...It is the belief of the President that, with the farm situation so pressing, the deadlock on the debenture plan will be broken and Congress will speedily pass an acceptable farm relief bill. It is hoped by the administration that the legislation will be in effect and the board operating by July 1..."

The Associated Press to-day says: "Congressional leaders indicated yesterday that after enactment of the pending farm bill they would favor a recommendation by the Department of Agriculture to make available immediately the \$500,000,000 appropriation proposed by the measure for stabilization of the agricultural industry..." The farm bill, which is expected to be enacted into law within a week or ten days, merely authorizes \$500,000,000 appropriation. It has been thought that the department would suggest an immediate appropriation of only \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000, but some leaders now favor the full amount..."

WAR DEBT AGREEMENT

A Paris press dispatch to-day says: "After almost four months of arduous toil, the experts' committee for the settlement of the reparations problem saw all their difficulties solved yesterday and the signature of a unanimous report assured. The chief point still at issue on Monday was the question of the redemption of the marks put in circulation in Belgium by the Germans during the war. Berlin offered to institute separate negotiations on this point. The Belgians accepted the offer yesterday and withdrew their threat not to sign the report until the marks issue had been settled. The Young annuities provided for the payment of an average annuity of 2,050,000,000 marks (about \$492,000,000) for thirty-six and one-half years; 1,700,000,000 marks (about \$408,000,000) for twenty-one years and 900,000,000 marks (about \$216,000,000) for one year, the total payments having a present value estimated at about \$8,800,000,000. By Thursday evening or Friday morning it is expected that the report setting forth how a definite and final settlement of reparations might be made will be ready for signature..."

Section 2

Business
Conditions

The National City Bank of New York, in its review of business conditions issued June 3, says: "Trade and industry during the month of May have held close to the high level of previous months and the seasonal recession has been distinctly less than usual. Measured in terms both of volume and profits business is making an outstanding record, and one that is all the more impressive by reason of the unfavorable money conditions with which it has had to contend. Factory employment, according to the Department of Labor, has increased rapidly this spring and is running 6 per cent ahead of last year, with payrolls averaging 11 per cent higher. Of 23 major classifications of industry reported by the department, only four-- leather, fertilizers, lumber, and stone, clay and glass products--show a reduction of working forces, marked gains appearing in iron and steel, automotive, agricultural implement, non-ferrous metal, and machine tool lines. Consumption of electric power in industry is reported 14 per cent ahead of last year, while railway carloading of revenue freight is exceeding all previous records, the gain for the week of May 18, being 4.2 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of 1928, and 1.8 per cent compared with 1927... The unusual momentum of steel production and demand is a source of surprise to both buyers and sellers, and the explanation seems to be the large increase in automobile demand this year, which is believed to account for perhaps three-fourths of the gain in steel production. Five years ago the motor industry used approximately 10 per cent of the country's steel output; last year it used 18 per cent, and this year it is using 23 per cent...In a few lines, such as cotton spinning and copper mining, which have experienced exceptional activity, some curtailment seems in prospect or has already been ordered. April mill consumption of cotton was a record for the month, but as sales of cotton goods have failed to keep pace with output mills may have to slow up if overproduction is to be avoided...All in all the business situation of the moment appears exceptionally favorable, with production in most lines well adjusted to demand, with a high consumer purchasing power, low inventories and a generally stable price level. It is a pity under these circumstances that a condition of credit has developed which is creating uncertainty and which, if it continues, can scarcely fail to affect business adversely..."

Cotton
Cooper-
atives

The history of farmers' cooperative movements indicates that most cooperative associations are formed during times of economic depression, writes James S. Hathcock in The Dairymen's League News. Cotton farmers, he says, have often attempted to obtain a better price for their product, these efforts usually taking the form of acreage-reduction campaigns or organized attempt to hold cotton off the market. After reviewing the history of the cotton-marketing associations throughout the Cotton Belt, Mr. Hathcock says: "Cooperative gins are being developed by some cotton cooperatives for the purpose of better and more efficient ginning, to stimulate local interest in cooperative marketing, and to better relate the whole field of cotton production, processing and merchandising in

order to render more efficient service to both producers and spinners. The cotton cooperatives today are probably better organized to perform efficient marketing services than ever before."

New Jersey
Farm Labor

According to a recent announcement by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, New Jersey farmers pay 14.5 per cent higher wages to employees than average farm labor prices in the United States. This statement was made by D. T. Pitt, in announcing the results of a study of New Jersey prices of hired farm labor, feedstuffs and fertilizer materials during the last eighteen years. He also found that the cost of production on New Jersey farms is unusually high. "This very interesting phenomenon concerning hired farm labor prices in New Jersey has occurred because the farmers must compete with city employers for labor because of the proximity of the farms to the big industrial centers," the department statistician said. "We may consider this as a very healthy situation, however, as the farm labor price will soon reach the city workman's average. This is especially beneficial to the farmers in the State whose small farms do not require outside labor. Hired farm labor prices reached their peak in 1920 when they were 153 per cent higher than the pre-war period. In 1921 farm labor dropped slightly, but since that time it has risen steadily and in 1928 was only 23 per cent lower than the peak year..." (N. Y. Times, June 4.)

Rural Med-
ical Help

Seven miles from the nearest doctor and 18 miles from the nearest hospital was the average distance for the 860 farm women who answered a questionnaire sent out last December by The Farmers' Wife. These women came from every State in the Union. The actual distances for the families represented varied from a few village blocks to 75 miles, not infrequently over bad roads and narrow mountain trails. These conditions sometimes resulted in inability to get timely aid and in such heavy costs as to cripple families financially, while others unable to pay the necessarily large fees and unwilling to accept charity went without needed medical care. Nurses were available within 12 hours for four out of five families, but nearly all were "practical" rather than "trained" nurses. (Children's Bureau, May 28.)

Wool In-
dustry Co-
ordination

Coordination of all future activities from wool grower to retailer to broaden the market for woolen goods was the keynote of the "industry-wide" meeting held May 28 at New York under the auspices of the Wool Institute. A plan to achieve such coordination through the creation of a joint committee representing all branches was presented by A. F. Whiteside, president of the institute. Other speakers included Kenneth Collins, executive vice president of R. H. Macy & Co., who asserted the woolen industry is lagging behind other fabric industries in the creation and featuring of new styles; I. Grosman, head of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers and William Goldman, who represented the men's clothing trade. Wool growers, dealers and manufacturers were also represented by speakers. (N. Y. Times, May 29.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 4: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.75-15.25; cows, good and choice \$9.50-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-14.75; vealers, good and choice \$11.50-14.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-10.55; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-10.85; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10.35; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$15.50-16.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$11.50-13.50.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes closed at \$4.25-5.75 per cloth-top stave barrel in eastern markets; a few sales were reported at \$4.75 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers mostly \$4.50-5.25 per barrel. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$3.50-4.25 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets and sold mostly at \$2.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Virginia pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.50-\$3 per barrel crate in the East. Tennessee pointed type \$1-1.40 per pony crate in midwestern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes sold at \$4-5.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers and at \$2.25-2.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, closed at \$375-675 bulk per car in terminal markets and at \$200-425 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 41 points to 18.59¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.35¢. July future contracts today on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 18.69¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 33 points to 18.88¢. July futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange closed at 18.79¢ against 18.11¢ on June 1. (Yesterday was a holiday in New Orleans)

Grain prices: No. 2 hard winter wheat 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein at Kansas City \$1.00-1.07. No. 2 hard winter (Not on Protein Basis) at Kansas City 96¢-\$1.00. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 81¢-82¢; Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-82¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 84¢-85¢; Kansas City 87¢-89¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42 1/8¢-43 1/8¢; Kansas City 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 57

Section 1

June 6, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

A farm relief bill made acceptable to President Hoover by the elimination of the export debenture plan was agreed upon by the farm relief conference committee yesterday, and both Senate and House will be asked promptly to approve it, according to the press to-day.

Leaders at the Capitol hope the bill can be sent to the White House before Saturday. The report says: "Abandonment of the debenture plan apparently solves the problem of passing a farm bill. The conferees expressed confidence that the Senate would support the report, notwithstanding its vote of 47 to 44 in favor of the amendment..."

TARIFF COMMITTEES ASSIGNED

The Senate finance committee yesterday completed organization of the four subcommittees which will begin public hearings next week on the House tariff bill. The hearings will start June 12 and end July 10. Three Republicans and two Democrats will serve on each subcommittee to take testimony on from three to five of the fifteen rate sections of the bill. A majority member will act as chairman as each of the fifteen schedules are taken up. Chairman Smoot, who will head the subcommittee on sugar and chemicals, announced the full committee would open hearings June 12 by hearing witnesses on the valuation of foreign goods for the levying of ad valorem duties. The following day the subcommittees will get into action, hearing witnesses on chemicals, oil and paints; sugar and its manufactures, cotton manufactures and papers and books. (A. P. June 6)

RUBBER SEED DUTY

A Rio Janeiro dispatch to-day says: "Henry Ford yesterday lost an appeal to the Supreme Court of Brazil against interstate duties levied on rubber seeds which he brought into the State of Para for planting purposes. The decision was based on technical grounds. The court held that interstate duties were unconstitutional, but denied the Ford petition on the ground that it was not properly drawn up. Legal experts saw in the decision a promise to declare the impost illegal if a technically correct brief is submitted to the court."

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Motor cars to the number of 624,000 were produced in May, an increase of 36 per cent from May, 1928, but a decrease of 6 per cent from April, it was reported at a meeting of the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at New York, yesterday, according to the press to-day. The directors adopted a resolution declaring badly located billboards a detriment to roadsides and a menace to safety.

Section 2

Artificial
Cream in
Britain

The British Medical Journal for May 18 says: "The House of Commons on May 9 considered the Lords' amendments to the Reconstituted Cream Bill, the title of which had been altered in the House of Lords to the Artificial Cream Bill. A. V. Alexander said the substitution of the word artificial was designed to create a bias in the mind of the public against the article known as reconstituted cream, and was quite unfair to the facts which were known to the Ministry of Health. Information had been communicated to the Ministry about the experiments which had been conducted by the London Hospital, and at a research laboratory in regard to reconstituted cream. These experiments showed that reconstituted cream was often more healthy for the public to consume than natural cream. A test made in the laboratory gave a bacterial count in matter of cream of 2,800,000 in a cubic centimeter compared with the very small count indeed in a sample of what was to be called artificial cream. These tests had also shown by proper research that in the making of reconstituted cream there was no destruction of essential by-products. The hospitals were using reconstituted cream, and the Ministry of Health was using it in its own buffet for the meals provided for the staff. He had had conversations with medical officers at the Ministry who believed reconstituted cream to be a thoroughly sound wholesome article. They would not prevent it being used in their own culinary department at the Ministry. Sir W. Wayland said Mr. Alexander might just as well argue from analysis made by hospital chemists that milk made from the soya bean, which analytically was exactly the same as ordinary cow's milk, and could not be detected from cow's milk, should be sold as ordinary milk. Farmers desired the article bought by the public to be real cream separated in the dairy, and not something called cream, which was made from butter, dried milk, and water, beaten up in a machine. The House of Commons then agreed to the Lords' amendment altering the title of the bill to the Artificial Cream Bill, and to other amendments, including one which required the registration of restaurants where artificial cream is sold, whether manufactured there or on other premises."

Dairying in
Nebraska

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 25 says: "In Nebraska the dairy industry has grown until it now takes third place in importance in farm income, being exceeded in sales only by hogs and cattle, according to A. E. Anderson, Agricultural Statistician. Last year the total value, at farm prices, of butterfat and farm butter, milk and cream consumed, was \$50,472,000. This does not include the value of skimmilk or the dairy calves produced. Compared with 1920, last year's production of butterfat or its milk equivalent used in the manufacture of creamery butter, cheese and ice cream, showed a gain of 72 percent. Fortunately this gain has been accomplished mainly through the use of better cows and higher production per cow..."

Scottish
Milk Ex-
periments

The Lancet (London) for May 18 says: "Some time ago details were given in The Lancet of the Scottish school milk experiment. (Reported in Daily Digest Jan 29 and Feb. 12). Another test is in progress under the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture and the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College at the Poultry

Department, Liberton. Some 88 chickens, hatched on Jan. 14, have been divided into four groups. It is unnecessary to give details of the feeding but one essential point is that two groups have had separated milk added to the diet; the two other groups have only had water added. The conditions in the poultry pens have otherwise been the same. The results of the three months' experiment are very striking. The groups whose diet has been supplemented by separated milk show a great proportional increase in weight as against the water groups. The average gain up to the ninety-fourth day is as follows: Group I. (milk), 1176 g.; Group II. (water), 542 g. In the other two groups the figures were: Group III. (milk), 1142 g.; Group IV. (water), 557 g. In the contrasted groups the diet has, of course, been otherwise the same. The differences of size between the milk sets and the water sets are very obvious. The milk-fed chickens are large and relatively lethargic, consuming extremely little greenstuff; the water-fed chickens are much smaller and more active, and are ravenous for greenstuff. It is amusing to see how, under a slight shower of snow, the milk-fed pullets will rush to shelter, while the others follow their active open-air life. The difference in size, condition, and activity is hardly credible, and if the number and quality of eggs produced correspond to the increase in size, the results should be remarkable. There have been differences in the incidence of disease among the groups, but the details of this are not yet available in report form."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

In an editorial on the "Government's Chemical Work," American Medicine for May says: "...In the process of differentiating the work of the Department of Agriculture into dairy, animal husbandry, plant industry, forestry, home economic, entomologic and biologic classifications, with appropriate bureaus, there is bound to be duplication initially. But the Department of Agriculture also has a Director of Research whose specific duty it is to study such evidences of unnecessary duplication and to eliminate them. Other instances which appear to be duplication really are not when examined closely and with understanding. Thus the sugar work of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils might superficially be thought to duplicate, in a measure, the sugar work of the Bureau of Plant Industry; but the attitude and approach is altogether different and the investigators in these bureaus really supplement and coordinate each other's work rather than duplicate it. Finally regulatory police work is, by its very nature, so utterly different from research investigation that it becomes increasingly absurd to have them under the same direction. Each unnecessarily hinders the other and it is far more efficient to have them in entirely separate bureaus under the supervision of directors of entirely different qualifications...As a matter of cold fact the department is more efficiently organized to-day than ever before in its history and it is making further progress constantly..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 5: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.50-15.25; cows, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-14.75; vealers, good and choice \$12-15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.10-10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-10.90; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-10.50; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$15.50-16.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$11.50-13.50.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$4.25-5.75 per cloth-top stave barrel in eastern markets; a few sales were reported at \$4.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers mostly \$4.50-5.25 per barrel. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs brought \$3.50-\$4.25 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets. Virginia pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.50-\$3 per barrel crate in the East. Tennessee pointed type \$1-1.40 per pony crate in midwestern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4-\$5.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers and \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average, closed at \$375-\$675 bulk per car in terminal markets and \$160-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 18.55¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 20.06¢. July future contracts to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 18.58¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 5 points to 18.74¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 6 points to 18.82¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 2 hard winter wheat 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ protein at Kansas City \$1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 hard winter (Not on Protein Basis) at Kansas City \$1.00-1.01. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 79¢-80¢; Kansas City 81¢-82¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 82¢-83¢; Kansas City 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 58

Section 1

June 7, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press to-day says: "A final determination of the major problem which led to the calling of the special session will be undertaken to-day when the Senate and House will be asked to approve the farm relief bill decided upon by a conference committee composed of members from both branches of Congress. The committee's report embraces a single relief measure representing a compromise between the bills passed separately by the Senate and House. It will be laid before the latter branch shortly after it convenes by the chairman of its agricultural committee, Representative Haugen. Soon after the House approves the conference bill, which it is expected to do with little debate, the report will be sent to the Senate and Senator McNary, chairman of the agricultural committee, will ask immediate consideration. Whether the farm bill may be sent to President Hoover this week depends on advocates of the export debenture plan, which was forced from the measure by opposition of the House conferees...Administration leaders were convinced, nevertheless, that the relief bill, calling for an appropriation of \$500,000,000 to stabilize agriculture, would ultimately be accepted by the Senate and placed in the President's hands for his approval well before the middle of next week..."

A second press report says: "The bill as it now stands contemplates stabilization of farm product prices. It contains a provision that would prohibit loans to cooperative associations and stabilizing corporations where it appears that the effect of such loans would lead to the production of surplus crops. Loans to be made under the bill would not exceed 4 per cent under any circumstances, and their general level would be around $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A new provision in the bill is one that empowers the President to transfer to and from the Federal Farm Board branches of the Government 'engaged in scientific or extension work or the furnishing of services with respect to the marketing of agricultural candidates.'..."

CENSUS-REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

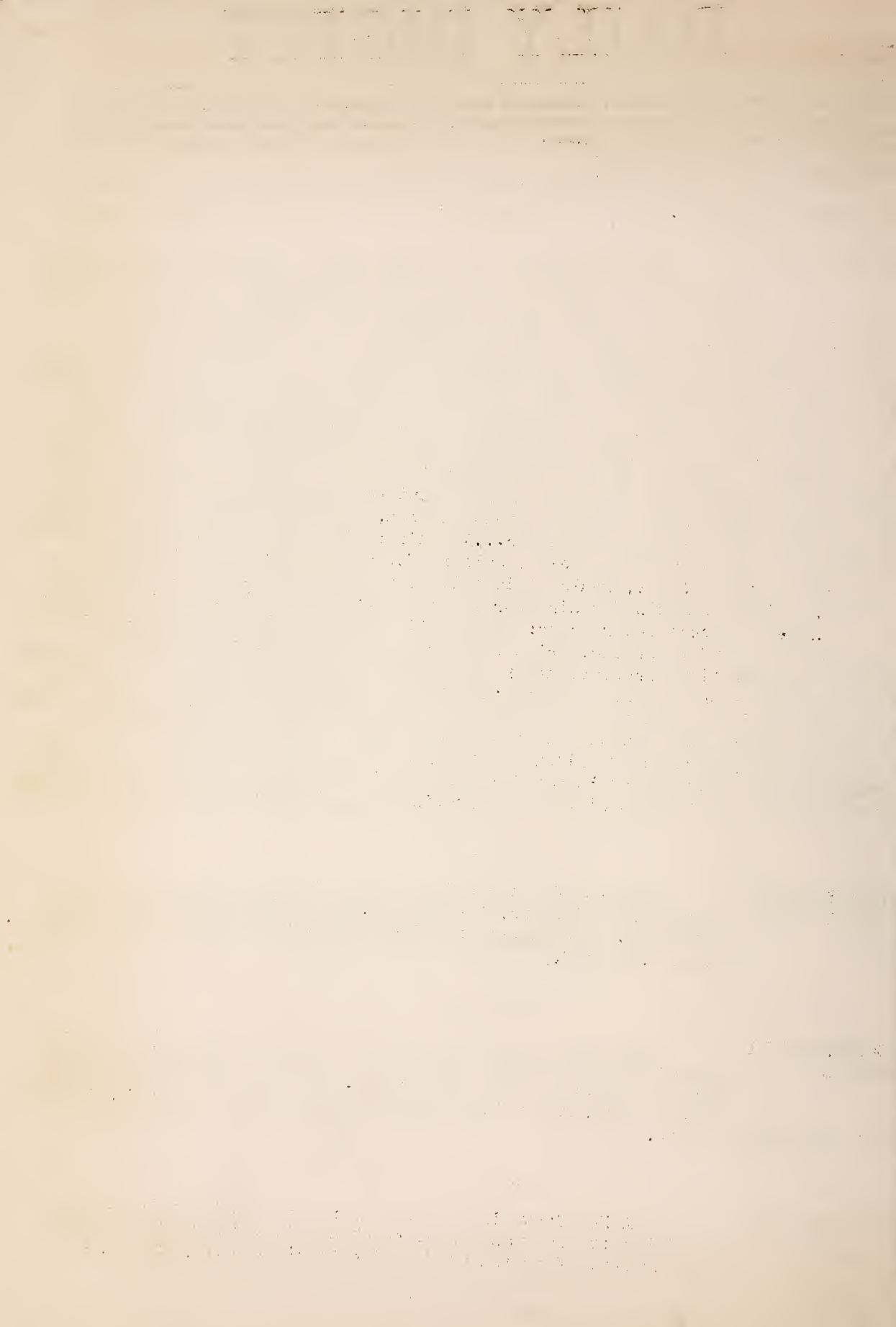
Shorn of the amendments against aliens and against disenfranchised citizens, the census-reapportionment bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 271 to 104. (Press, June 7.)

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

The press to-day reports that Congress will take a summer recess beginning at the end of next week and extending until September 3, the day after Labor Day. The recess will be conditioned upon an agreement in the Senate to vote on the tariff bill not later than October 19.

REDISCOUNT RATE

A New York dispatch to-day reports that the New York Federal Reserve Bank announced no change in its rediscount rate of 5 per cent after the weekly directors' meeting yesterday.



Section 2

Agriculture
and
Business

An editorial in The Magazine of Business for June says: "Consideration of the farm problem forces one more and more to compare farm organization and difficulties with those of business. One marked difference is the attitude of the two groups toward legislation. The farmer looks on it as a near panacea. Business wants a certain quite limited help (the tariff, for example) and beyond that wants to stay far from legislative halls, the statements of pink and red agitators notwithstanding. The second contrast is a corollary to the first. The farmer, pinning great hope on legislation, is less vigorous in formulating and carrying out plans that will put his industry on a permanently profitable basis. The business man, doubtful of the value of legislation, whips his business into conformity with the forces that will guarantee it success. He has no prepossessions of how his enterprise should be conducted. He studies the conditions external to his business -- raw material and labor supply, the taste of the public for goods, the most economical distribution methods--and builds his business to fit. The farmer is an individualist. He prides himself on his independence. He will not bend. Consequently--despite conspicuous successes--he has failed to standardize, he has failed to make his cooperatives 'go'. That is why there are free predictions that the farming of this country will some day be of two types--peasant farming on the one hand, and large-scale, corporately organized, mechanized farming, on the other. There is none who will not regret these alternatives, but the possibilities are certainly hinted at in the farmer's own protest of his plight. Obviously, American business has a deep stake in the development, whichever way it goes, for business may have to make some extensive adjustments to accord with the changes in the farm organization."

Canadian
Resources

Canada's development is the subject of an article by H. E. M. Chisholm, of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, in the June number of Review of Reviews. The author says: "...With a population of only 9,658,000, Canada has become the greatest wheat producer in the world; she is the world's greatest exporter of wood pulp and newsprint. Her mining industry has come into its own. She ranks first with a per capita trade of \$290 in 1928 as compared to \$64 in 1900. Her bank accounts have risen to \$225 a head. What is the secret of this unprecedented movement? Why was it that in 1928 Canada was able to set new records in wheat production and export, forestry and mining development, growth in manufacture and trade? It requires little insight to see that in the first place Canada has made marked progress in agriculture during the last few years. But this is only one of the causes of development. If one could take a bird's-eye view of all Canada, it would be apparent that the Dominion is the cradle of future industrial growth, and the open secret of it lies in her cheap electrical power. In the east and central west the waters of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, St. Maurice, Ottawa, Winnipeg and other rivers, flow through rich mineral lands and forests. In the west the torrents of the Pacific slope also possess tremendous potential energy and are just as fortunately situated as regards minerals and woods. Records that have been published by the Department of the Interior indicate that since the War increasing use

has been made of this great natural resource, water power. In 1912, for example, 1,500,000 horsepower was being used. By 1922 the amount had doubled, and during last year it exceeded 5,300,000. Nor has this development been confined to one specific section of the country--construction in power plants extends from coast to coast, and schemes for the future are equally widespread. During 1928 hydraulic turbines aggregating 550,300 h.p. were installed, bringing the total up to 5,349,232 h.p...Agriculture is the greatest single industry in Canada....From a few hundred acres in the eighties to 59,410,000 acres in 1928 has been the farmer's record for expanding the domain of cultivated lands. Wheat, oats, barley and flaxseed are the usual crops produced, with wheat as the preponderant product. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the yield of wheat for 1928 at 533,571,700 while the total value of all field crops shows an increase of \$49,000,000. Nor is this enormous extension of cultivated lands and the increase of yields likely to decline. There still exist vast expanses of arable land as yet untouched by the plow. The growing border line is being pushed farther and farther north. The Peace River district, once considered a howling wilderness, is now producing splendid crops."

Government
Reorganiza-
tion

William Hard contributes the fourth of his series of articles on Government reorganization to Nation's Business for June. In this he says: "We confront to-day in Washington what might be called an overdue reorganization account. Reorganization is in arrears. Individual changes which might have been made from time to time have been allowed to accumulate into a sort of vast deadlock. Only a drastic blow can break this deadlock. To support the blow, an understanding and sympathetic public sentiment is needed. The failure to reorganize the Federal Government is to-day the taxpayer's largest unredressed burden. The chipping off of nickels from the costs of the executive departments and independent establishments as now organized has approached its limit. Reorganization is the next large-scale step in economy...Reorganization has come to be a task which seems to transcend all ordinary political processes. A grant of extraordinary power, to somebody, for a limited period, seems to have become necessary. Congress has been unable to accomplish reorganization by detailed legislative act. Will it be willing--for a limited period--to delegate the task to an individual or to an independent group of individuals?..."

Skimmed
Milk
Value

The Scottish Board of Health, in its annual report, makes the following recommendation: "It is advisable that skimmed and separated milk should be fully restored to the market, and that the dairy trade should give every encouragement to its distribution." The recommendation arises out of a series of experiments on school children during 1926-27 and 1927-28 in Aberdeen, Peterhead, Dundee, Glasgow, Greenock and Belfast, and altogether involved 2,439 children. The outstanding fact revealed was that results in the group receiving separated milk were, on the whole, as good as those in the group that received whole milk. The results obtained from the use of separated milk (adds the report) are particularly useful at a time when there is distress in many areas. (Medical Officer, May 18.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 6: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.75-15.25; cows, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-14.75; vealers, good and choice \$12.50-15.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15-10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-10.60; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$15.65-16.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$11.50-13.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.35-1.70 per 100 pounds in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 95¢-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point, Waupaca. North and South Carolina Cobblers \$4.50-\$5.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$4.50-\$5.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$2-\$2.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-1.75 per standard crate in eastern cities. California stock \$1.60-\$2 per crate in a few cities. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$340-\$545 bulk per car, 24-30 pound average in New York City; \$150-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43¢; 91 score 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points to 18.60¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price was 20.22¢. July future contracts to-day on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 18.65¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 10 points to 18.84¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 7 points to 18.89¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat 13% protein at Minneapolis, \$1.13 $\frac{7}{8}$ -1.18 $\frac{7}{8}$. No. 2 hard winter 12% protein at Kansas City \$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 hard winter (Not on Protein Basis) Kansas City \$1.00-1.03. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 88¢-88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 83¢-84¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 90¢-90 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 45¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 59

Section 1

June 8, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The press to-day reports: "The House yesterday put the seal of approval on President Hoover's farm relief bill, or agricultural marketing act, as it has been renamed, and the measure passed into the custody of the Senate. Administration leaders are confident that the bill, now in the form of a conference report, will be in the hands of the President for approval late next week. The House passed the measure without the formality of a roll call. The Senate debenture clause, which deadlocked the conference for weeks, was eliminated as recommended by the House's managers on a viva voce vote..."

CENSUS-REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

The bill to authorize the 1930 census and a reapportionment of the House on the basis of that census went to conference yesterday for adjustment of differences between the Senate and House with prospects of a report early next week. (Press, June 8.)

REPARATION REPORT SIGNED

A Paris dispatch to the press to-day says: "The second conference of reparations experts ended its work yesterday by signing a report which recommends methods for liquidating the problem of German reparations—a problem which has worried the leading nations of the Old World for ten years. The report itself makes much of the efforts by financial experts from seven nations to change the question from a political controversy into a business deal. Whether this will be accomplished depends upon acceptance or rejection of the committee findings by the Governments involved. The remainder of the summer probably will be used in bringing these exchanges to a conclusion..."

THE PRESIDENT AND REORGANIZATION

The press to-day says: "Having decided to forego a 'Summer White House' and remain in Washington during the vacation season, President Hoover will devote a large part of his time to consideration of an extensive reorganization of the executive departments, which is to be undertaken with the assistance of Postmaster General Brown and former Representative Walter H. Newton, who was made a secretary to Mr. Hoover, with the special duty of helping in coordinating Government departments. The President hopes to present a definite reorganization plan to Congress early in the regular session. Reductions in personnel and the elimination of many duplicating and unnecessary bureaus will be proposed..."

Section 2

Fruit-Fly

In an editorial on "Fighting the Fruit Fly," The New York Times Quarantine for June 4 says: "...It is unfortunate that the farmers in the quarantined areas often are the immediate losers under this system. But their temporary losses become in time their gain, and mean a great saving to the Nation as a whole. The quarantine practice has become common. New York, for example, has prohibited the shipment of certain evergreens from areas in New England where plant pests have been harbored. It has even been extended to foreign products. Bulbs from Holland, wheat from India and Australia and the avocado or alligator pear from Mexico have from time to time been banned. If such a policy had been in force years ago, the country might have been spared damage to plants and trees running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Prompt efforts to exterminate the Mediterranean fruit fly should be repeated in the case of other now insect pests that are seeking a foothold on this continent. It is far better to spend millions for protection than to make futile and belated efforts to stem an invasion when it already has a firm foothold."

Irradiated
Milk

The British Medical Journal for May 18 says: "A demonstration of the value of irradiated milk in the treatment of rickets and other conditions was given by Dr. Chalmers Watson in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, on May 10 to members of the public health department staff and others interested in child welfare. The lecturer pointed out that the value of irradiated milk had been indicated by Professor Scher of Frankfurt and others, but that little attention had been paid to the subject in this country. The municipal authorities in various German cities were now supplying irradiated milk as a curative and preventive agent. This treatment of milk had the advantage that the process of irradiation did not involve process which would impair its nutritive value. The demonstration included a large number of x-ray photographs of children affected with rickets, illustrating the condition before and after treatment with irradiated certified milk, and appeared to show that irradiated milk exerted a marked curative influence on the disease, greater than that shown by exposure of the patient to ultra-violet rays and by other modern remedies. It was urged also that, from the economic side, treatment by irradiated milk showed a great advantage."

Wool in
Fabrics

The New York Times of June 5 reports: "A resolution stating that the word 'wool' shall not be used in the labeling or selling of knit underwear unless the percentage by weight of the wool content of the garment is stated was passed June 4 at a meeting attended by representatives of the Associated Knit Underwear Manufacturers of America, the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, the National Better Business Bureau and the National Retail Dry Goods Association at New York. The resolution becomes effective Jan. 1, 1931. In view of uncontrollable manufacturing conditions, the resolution provides a tolerance of 3 per cent plus or minus of the wool content by weight. The wool, however, must be distributed throughout the body fabric..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products June 7: Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.75-15.25; cows, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$13-14.75; vealers, good and choice \$12.50-15.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$12.25-13.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.40-11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10.15-11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-11; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$15.75-16.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$11.50-13.50.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4-\$5.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets; \$3.50 f.o.b. Elizabeth City. Maine sacked Green Mountains about steady at \$1.35-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in the East; few 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$0.95-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Tom Watson watermelons firm at \$360-\$560 bulk per car, 24-30 pound average in New York City; \$150-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg. Cantaloupes slightly weaker. California Salmon Tints closed at \$4-\$5. per standard 45 in city markets; few late sales \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Early Rose peaches brought \$3-\$4.50 per six-basket carrier in a few cities; Unedas \$3-\$3.50 for medium size in New York. California Yellow Bermuda onions closed at \$1.75-\$2 per standard crate in consuming centers. Texas Yellows \$1.25-\$1.90 per standard crate.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 23¢-23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 18.57¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.24¢. July future contracts today on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 18.59¢, on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 10 points to 18.74¢, and on the Chicago Board of Trade 9 points to 18.80¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 2 hard winter wheat 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % protein at Kansas City \$1.07-1.10; No. 2 hard winter (Not on Protein Basis) at Kansas City \$1.01-\$1.03. No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 80¢-82¢; Kansas City 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 91¢-92¢; Minneapolis 84¢-85¢; Kansas City 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 42¢-43¢; Kansas City 46¢-47¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIII, No. 60

Section 1

June 10, 1929.

THE FARM BILL

The Associated Press said yesterday: "Early enactment of farm relief legislation hung in the balance on Saturday as the export debenture group undertook a campaign in the Senate to reject the conference committee's farm bill. The division of Senators favoring the conference report and those who demand its rejection was held by leaders of both groups to be even closer than when the debenture proposal was voted into the Senate bill, 47 to 44....The House has approved the conference bill. Only a favorable vote in the Senate is necessary to send the legislation to President Hoover...."

A second report says: "Possibilities which loomed on Saturday that the Senate might refuse to adopt the conference report on the farm relief bill because it lacked the debenture provision and send the whole subject back to conference, throw the program for a summer recess of Congress into such disorder that when both Houses adjourned until Monday the Republican leaders appeared entirely at sea over the legislative situation. The House management is equally puzzled over the impasse...."

CENSUS- REAPPOR- TIONMENT BILL

The press of June 9 reports: "Conference committees from the Senate and House June 8 reached an agreement on the census-reapportionment bill. The Senate amendment placing a section of the census-takers under civil service was eliminated and the Senate date for starting the census November 1 was adopted. The bill as it passed the House provided for the census-taking to begin May 1, 1930. The November date was sponsored by census experts who contended more people are in their permanent homes at that time of the year than at any other time...."

WASHINGTON AIRPORT

The House on Saturday received from the President a budget estimate of \$500,000 for a national airport at Washington. (Press, June 9.)

REPARATIONS PLAN

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris June 9 says: "The financial experts, who worked for seventeen weeks to evolve a final plan for payment of reparations by Germany to the Allies of the great war, on Saturday folded up their brief cases and some of them are homeward bound. It is now up to the governments of the six countries concerned to accept or reject their scheme, which goes by the name of the Young plan as the result of the active chairmanship of Owen D. Young, of the United States. Whether the governments will call another conference or exchange views through diplomatic channels remains to be seen; so, too, does the choice of methods for ratifying the report of the experts, which can be done by decree in each country since it is a readjustment of the Versailles treaty rather than a new one. The plan is intended to go into operation on September 1, replacing the Dawes plan..."

Section 2

Airplane
Exports

Exports of American-built airplanes doubled in value during the first quarter of 1929, as compared with the same quarter of 1928, the total for the first three months of the year being \$1,103,520, an announcement by Courts D. Rea of the Aeronautics Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says. Sixty-nine airplanes, seaplanes and amphibians were sold abroad during the quarter, as compared to a total of forty during the first quarter of 1928. "Mexico, torn by revolution, led all other nations during the quarter in the purchase of planes from the United States," Mr. Rea said. Canada was the largest market for airplane parts from the United States. March was the largest month for export of parts thus far this year, with a total of \$322,091. China and Peru were the other large buyers of parts, China taking a total of \$79,903. Exports of parts to Soviet Russia totaled \$45,747. Germany and Japan took fifty-five of the ninety-seven airplane engines exported during the quarter.

Child Farm
Labor

A nation-wide problem is presented by the hundreds of thousands of child workers on farms in the United States, in the view of the United States Children's Bureau, which discusses the subject in a recent publication, "Children in Agriculture." "Of course," says a bureau press memorandum, "children doing ordinary farm chores do not present a problem, but many of these children--especially the hired 'hands'--work under conditions similar in many ways to those in manufacturing industries in which the employment of children is regulated. Only six States specifically regulate the employment of children in agricultural work, and the administration of such regulations presents serious difficulties, particularly as to inspection. Among the detrimental effects of farm work for children under certain circumstances are the possibilities of physical injury, the bad housing conditions of migratory workers and the interference with schooling. In every section of the country studied large proportions of farm children had lost time from school for farm work. The Children's Bureau investigations present a cross-section of the work of children in typical farming areas in different sections of the country. They included approximately 13,500 children under 16 years of age (about two-fifths of whom were girls) doing farm work in fourteen States, and covered sugar beet growing sections in Michigan and Colorado; cotton-growing counties in Texas; truck and small fruit areas in southern New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Washington and Oregon; wheat, potato raising and grazing in North Dakota; a section of the Illinois corn belt and tobacco-growing districts in Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The child workers were employed on home farms and as hired workers. The latter may be hired by the day or by the month; they may come from the immediate vicinity of the farm or from a near-by city, or they may be migratory workers, who leave their homes, usually in the city, for seasonal work on the farms...."

Farmer William O. Scroogs writes of "The Efficient Farmer" in The Efficiency Outlook and Independent for May 29. In his article the author endeavors to show that the farmer has not lagged behind industry in applying modern devices to his acres. Quite the contrary, as the author proves, it is his greatly increased productivity that largely accounts for the farm problem. He says in part: "...With the aid of data compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and especially with the index numbers of production recently prepared by Dr. Edmund E. Day, Dr. E. Dana Durand, and Woodlief Thomas, it is now possible to gauge the efficiency of the American farmer, not with minute accuracy but closely enough to permit some comparison of his performance with that of factory, mine, and railroad workers. These index numbers show the variations in the average output per worker for each of these groups during the last quarter of a century, and they are the best available yardstick for measuring relative changes in efficiency....The statistical survey then shows that between the first triennium (1898-1900) and the last (1924-1926) the average output per worker increased as follows: In agriculture, 47 per cent; in manufacturing, 47 per cent; in transportation, 56 per cent; and in mining, 99 per cent. The large increase indicated for mining is due to the inclusion of petroleum production. To extract petroleum requires a relatively small amount of labor, and the huge increase in its output in recent years has consequently expanded the average mineral production per worker. The really significant thing shown by these figures is that, in so far as improving his individual productivity is concerned, the farmer since 1900 has been keeping well abreast of factory and railway workers. Indeed, down to the end of the World War, the output per worker was increasing more rapidly in agriculture than in manufacturing. Since the war, however, technical progress has been greater in manufacturing. It is not strictly accurate, then, to say that agriculture has been keeping abreast of industry; it actually forged ahead, and industry only recently has caught up with it....The fact that the index numbers show identical gains for both agriculture and manufacturing in the period studied should not be taken too literally. What is really indicated is that the inefficiency of farmers, so often taken for granted in discussions of the agricultural problem, is largely a myth. With all the improvements in industry through 'rationalization,' that is, through the application of scientific method to factory organization, the farmer has not yet been left in the lurch...."

Fertilizer
Returns

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for June 1 says: "Last year representatives of the National Fertilizer Association interviewed 48,000 farmers throughout the United States on what increase they expected from the use of fertilizers on their most important crops. In Ohio 1,518 farmers estimated the yield of corn without fertilizer as 35.7 bushels; with fertilizer, 48.8 bushels. On wheat 1,898 farmers gave the yield of unfertilized wheat as 13.7 bushels; fertilized 22.3 bushels. Oats unfertilized were estimated by 431 farmers at 33.7 bushels; fertilized 46.8 bushels."

Reforestation An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for May 23 says: "This Nation is worrying about a diminishing supply of timber and an increasing supply of farm products. Reviewing this situation in the current issue of Farm Life, T. W. LeQuatte says: 'It is economically unsound to rob the country of good timber land and good flood control to perpetuate poverty on poor farms. No proposal now before the Congress will contribute more to the solution of pressing national problems than the application of the idea that all the people of the United States, acting through the President and the national Congress and the proposed national Farm Board, shall buy these marginal lands and grow trees on them to meet their future needs.' With this sentiment, there should be general agreement. Though Mr. LeQuatte may be overly enthusiastic concerning the extent of this benefit, the fact that such a reforestation program will be worth while is apparent. Discussing the farm question from this viewpoint is approaching it from a sound and intelligent basis. A widespread scheme to grow forests instead of crops on marginal lands will give us more of a product of which we do not have enough and less of a product of which we have too much. This can be accomplished without imposing unnecessary burdens...."

Wheat Improvement An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for May 25 says: "The winter wheat industry of the southern Great Plains is taking steps to improve the prosperity of the industry through scientific research. At the conference held in Kansas City recently, attended by representatives of 29 organizations directly or indirectly interested, machinery was set in motion to inaugurate and direct a wheat research program in the five States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas. Dean W. W. Burr of the Nebraska College of Agriculture was elected secretary of the permanent organization which will govern the work, and as such will have a prominent part in the program which will be mapped out. Nebraska wheat growers are fortunate in having Dean Burr in this important position because his experience and ability in research work in the Great Plains area makes him especially valuable to the committee. A research program in the winter wheat industry presents numerous opportunities. Included in the problems that may be undertaken are: variety improvement with respect to higher yields, adaptation and drought and disease resistance; insect and disease control; harvesting methods, storage practices, protein content and marketing investigations.... Naturally, a program of this character needs public support and sufficient finances to carry it to completion. Efforts will be made to correlate the work of the separate stations and avoid duplication. It is to be hoped that sufficient funds and support will be forthcoming so that the program will not be hampered in any way."
